VOL. V, NO. 50.] GREENSBORO, N. C., DECEMBER 15, 1860. [WHOLE NO. 254.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Stars of My Country's Sky.

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Are ye all there? Are ye all there?
Stars of my country's sky?
Are ye all there? Are ye all there
In your shining homes on high?
"Count us! Count us!" was their answer,
As they dazzled on my view,
In glorious perihelion,
Amid their field of blue

I cannot count ye rightly,
There's a cloud with sable rim;
I cannot make your number out,
For my eyes with tears are dim.
Oh, bright and blessed Angel,
On white wing floating by,
Help me to count and not to miss
One star in my country's sky.

Then the Angel touch'd my eyelids,
And touch'd the frowning cloud,
And its sable rim disparted,
And it fled in murky shroud.
There was no missing Pleiad,
'Mid all that sister race:
The Southern Cross shone brightly forth,
And the Pole-Star kept its place.

Then I knew it was the Angel,
Who woke the hymning strain:
That at our dear Redeemer's birth,
Peal'd out on Bethlehem's plain.
And still its key-tones—peace and love,
My listening country held,
For all her constellated stars
The diapason swell'd.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The length of this document prevents our publishing it entire. We give the following extract, which refers to

OUR FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in all its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done until within a very recent period.

Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the territorial legislatures to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union, (as others have been,) in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehension of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose; and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is that He would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.

But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that, for five and twenty years, the agitation at the North against slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835 pictorial hand-bills, and inflammatory appeals, were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves; and, in the language of General Jackson, "to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war. This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the proceedings of State and county conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never ending subject: and appeals in pamphlet and other forms, endorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point, and spread broadcast over the Union.

How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country.

They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this, the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or in Brazil. Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance I confess I still greatly rely. Without their aid, it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the States. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power, under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little, for good or for evil, on such a momentous question.

And this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a majority, of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes, which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of "a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise" of powers not granted by the Constitution. The late presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How, then can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice, a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy.

It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of his office, and its high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated concerns of this Government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right. After all, he is no more than the chief executive officer of the Government. His province is not to make, but to execute, the laws; and it is a remarkable fact in our history, that notwitstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single act has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing, in the slightest degree, the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act, by a majority of both Houses, either in the present or the next Congress.—Surely, under these circumstances, we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spake as never man spoke, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come, unless we shall rashly bring it upon ourselves.

It is alleged, as one cause for immediate secession, that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common Territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from the Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and, like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common Territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that the territorial legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed in great haste an act, over the veto of the governor, declaring that slavery "is, and shall be, forever prohibited in this Territory." Such an act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

Only three days after my inauguration the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a territorial legislature. Yet such has been the factious temper of the times that the correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies would, if they could, invent territorial legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity when framing or a mendingtheir State constitution. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of a Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate territorial legislation. Were it otherwise, then indeed would the equality of the States in the Territories be destroyed, and the rights of property in slaves would depend, not upon the guarantees of the Constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consists in the acts of different State legislatures to defeat the execution of the fugitive-slave law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts, neither Congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the courts, both State and national, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the fugitive-slave law to be constitutional. The single exception is that of a State court in Wisconsin; and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme Court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Without this provision it is a well known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopted by the Convention. In one form or other under the acts of 1793 and 1850, both being substantially the same, the fugitive-slave law has been the law of the land from the days of Washington until the present moment. Here, then, a clear case is presented, in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one half of the States of the Union.—But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice and of Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act.—The fugitive slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration: though often it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience to the government.—Let us trust that the State legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union.

The Southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been wilfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, whenever this shall be its sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union, in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the Confederacy. That as each became parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such a convention.

In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the Confederacy is a rope of sand, to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner our thirty three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring and hostile republics, each one retiring from the Union, without responsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course. By this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation and blood to establish.

Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed, with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among opponents or advocates, to assert, or even to intimate, that their efforts were all vain labor, because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution. The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of General Jackson, who, in his message of 16th January, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language: "The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory. It is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several States by which it was ratified. But is it beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder? In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the father of the Constitution: "It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State constitutions."

"Nor is the Government of the United States created by the Constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is, like them, organized into legislative, executive, and judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things; and, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it.

It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old articles of confederation were entitled "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States," and by the 12th article it is expressly declared that "the articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual." The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the articles of Confederation, recites that it was established "in order to form a more perfect union."—And yet it is contended that this "more perfect union" does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity.

But that the Union was designed to be perpetual, appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government.—These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control. Congress has power to make war, and to make peace; to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign governments. It is invested with the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all other taxes.

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong prohibitory language, expressly declared that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law imparting the obligation of contracts." Moreover, "without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws;" and, if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the U. S. And "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage; keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such immient danger, as will not admit of delay."

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided "that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, un-

der the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all senators and representatives of the United States, all members of State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

In order to carry into effect these powers, the Constitution has established a perfect government in all its forms, Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and this Government to the extent of its powers, acts directly upon the individual citizens of every State, and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the Government under the old Confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each, whether to obey or refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of removing this barrier, and "in order to form a more perfect Union," to establish a Government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the States. This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States.

In short, the Government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States, in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but "reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

To the extent of the delegated powers the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the Constitution of each State, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been textually inserted therein.

This Government, therefore, is a great and powerful Government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they at its creation guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. It was not intended by its framers to be the baseless fabric of a vision which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time and of defying the storms of ages. Indeed, well may the jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of these powers to prevent the danger! But they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State, by her own act, and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their Federal obligations.

It may be asked then, are the people of the States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the government against the oppression of their governments cannot be denied. It exists independently of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old governments have been destroyed, and new ones have taken their place. It is embodied in strong and express language in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against an established Government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face: Secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is a revolution.

What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive? He is bound by solemn oath before God and the country "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned. All the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a district judge, a district attorney, or a marshal, in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statute-book, bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the marshal with his *posse comitatus* is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation commanded the insurgents "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time." This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no marshal to execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are without further legislation to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution.

The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected, as heretofore, at the custom house in Charleston; and should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.

Then in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a fair equivalent, "by the consent of the legislature of the State," "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals," &c., and over these the authority "to exercise exclusive legislation" has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the federal government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign *de facto* government, involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward, that the emergency may soon arise when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question whether you possess the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express an opinion on this important subject.

The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State in submission which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress, and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears, from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st May, 1787, the clause, "*authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State*" came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed: "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment; and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound." Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never believe again presented. Soon afterwards, on the 8th June, 1787, when incidentally adverting to the subject, he said: "Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress," evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederacy.

Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted, that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to elect senators and representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy.

But, if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it; but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict, a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence.

The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the greatest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began? It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous and ere long, will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nation. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost; but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self government.

It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every grievious wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free Government there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparible. Congress can contribute much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and have been "ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States," and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition.

To this we are, also, indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the governments of the States and that of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madison's justly-celebrated report, in 1799, to the legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding legislature against the strictures of several other State legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia legislature against the "Alien and Sedition Acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort, on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts or they might have represented to their respective senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their opinion, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object."

This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an "explantory amendment" of the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object.

The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points.

1. An express recognition of the rights of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delived up" to him, and of the validity of the fugitive slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void.

It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the U. S., and what more ought to be required? The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy.—In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duty of the presidential office, the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory.—We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a State of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighboring republics with whom we are at peace.

In addition to these and other difficulties we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

Appointments

Of the North Carolina Conference, Methodist E. Church, South.

The Conference met in Salisbury, December the 5th, Bishop Paine presiding; and after a harmonious session, adjourned Tuesday night. The Conference will be held next year at Louisburg.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—W. BARRINGER, P. E.
Raleigh City—Joel W. Tucker.
" " Mission—S. D. Peeler.
" Colored " Wm E. Pell.
" Circuit—R. C. Maynard.
Tar River " Jos. B Martin, James Reid.
Louisburg—M. C. Thomas.
Henderson—Lemon Shell.
Granville—T. W. Moore.
Person—P. J. Carraway.
Hillsboro Circuit—J. W. Tinnin.
" Station—B. F. Guthrie.
Chapell Hill—J. A. Cunninggim
Nashville—R. T. N. Stephenson.
Leesburg—Alfred Norman.
Rufus T. Heflin and Wm. E Pell, Editors, North Carolina Christian Advocate—Junius P. Moore, Agent Am. Bible Society.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.—N. F. REID, P. E.
Greensboro—L. L. Hendren, Joshua Bethel, Sup.
Guilford—Charles H Phillips.
South Guilford—R. S. Webb.
Davidson—John W. Lewis.
Forsyth—D W. Doub.
Winston—J. E. Mann.
Stokes—W B. Richardson.
Wentworth—D. R. Bruton.
High Point—O. J. Brent, J. B Alford.
Trinity College—B. Craven.
Yanceyville—T. P. Ricaud.
Alamance—C. M Pepper.
Franklinsville—George E. Wyche.
Asheboro—J. H. Robbins.
N. H. D. Wilson, Agent Trinity College.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—W. H. BOBBITT, P. E.
Salisbury—A. W. Mangum.
Rowan—R. A. Willis.
East Rowan—F. H. Wood.
Mocksville—W. C. Gannon, W. W. Albea, Sup.
Iredell—John W. Floyd.
Alexander—T. F. Triplett.
Jonesville—Issac F. Keerans.
Surry—James F. Smoot.
Wilkes—W. M. Robey.
Blue Ridge Mission—J. W. Avent.
Saurston do S. H. Helsabeck,
Fisher River do John M. Gunn.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—IRA T. WYCHE, P. E.
Washington—C. P. Jones.
Roanoke—J. L. Fisher, Theo. Kingsbury.
Warrenton—Joseph H. Wheeler, J. W. Jenkins.
Plymouth—Joseph Wheeler.
Williamston—W. S. Chatin.
Greenville—R. P. Bibb.
Columbia—B. B Culbreth.
Matamuskeet—W. M. Walsh, W. A. Smith.
Bath—William H. Moore
Neuse—William F. Clegg.
Tarboro—J. B Bobbitt.
Neuse Mission—To be supplied.
Portsmouth Mission—A. P. Raven.
Cape Hatteras do M. M. Taylor.
Roanoke Colored do M. J. Hunt.
Tar River do do M. H. Hight.

NEWBERNE DISTRICT—WM. CLOSS, P. E.
Newbern, Centenary—John S. Long.
do Andrew Chapel—N. A. Hooker.
do Circuit—J. J. Hines.
Snow Hill—George W. Deems.
Wilson—H. T. Hudson, N. H. Goddin.
Edgecomb—William H. Barnes.
Smithfield—Carson Parker.
Goldsboro—R. S. Moran.
Everettsville—B. F. Long.
Jones—T. J. Eatman.
Trent—E. J. Wilson, P. W. Yarrell.
Beaufort—R. G. Barrett.
Purvis Chapel—John Jones.
Straits—T. L. Troy.
Cape Lookout—To be supplied.
Johnson Mission—J. B. Brooks.
S. M. Frost, President Wayne F. College.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—C. F. DEEMS, P. E.
Wilmington, Front Street—T. W. Guthrie.
do Fifth do J. W. Wheeler.
Topsail—J. B. Bailey.
Smithville—A. D Betts.
Whitesville—T. J. Gattis.
Elizabeth—J. P. Simpson.
Bladen—W. Harris.
Sampson—H. H. Gibbons.
Duplin—J. B. Williams.
Onslow—D. C. Johnson.
Magnolia—D. B. Nicholson.
North East—J. C. Brent.
South River Mission—D. Culbreth.
Cape Fear " W. D. Moore.
Seamen's Bethel—Jno. N. Andrews.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—PETER DOUB, P. E.
Fayetteville—L. S Burkhead.
" Evans Chapel—J. L. Newby.
" Circuit—J. C. Thomas.
Robeson—W. M. Jordan.
Rockingham—Jno. Tillett, W. H. Wheeler.
Montgomery—Zebedee Rush.
Pittsboro—P. H. Scovell.
Uwharie—T. C Moses
Deep River—A. Anderson.
Haw River—S. D. Adams.
Cape Fear—G. Farrar.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURES.

The Legislatures of the Southern States will meet, and are in session as follows:

North Carolina Legislature, (regular session,) met November 19th.

South Carolina Legislature, (regular session,) met November 26th.

South Carolina election for members of Convention, December 6th.

South Carolina State Convention, meets December 17th.

Lousiana Legislature, (special session,) meets December 10.

Alabama election for members of the Convention. December 24th.

Alabama State Convention, meets January 7th.

Virginia Legislature, (special session,) meets January 7th.

Georgia Legislature is now in session; election for delegates to State Convention ordered for 2d January, 1861; Convention sits 18th January.

Florida Legislature is now in session; election for Delegates to State Convention ordered 22d of December; Convention meets 3d January, 1861.

The Legislature of Mississippi, (special session,) met the 26th ult. Bills were immediately introduced providing for a State Convention, which will probably pass unanimously.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The next European mail will probably bring us news of the arrival on the Mediterranean station of the United States steamers Richmond and Susquehanna. The Richmond will doubtless attract the attention of the naval authorities of Europe, as she has not been built exactly after old models. The Susquehanna will not be inferior to any side-wheel steamer in the Straits, while the gunboat Iroquois is reported to have surpassed the British and French ships of her class on the squadron.

The greatest hardship prevails among the naval officers, sailors, sailors' wives, and others, owing to the non-arrival of the usual monthly money from the Treasury. Officers have been insulted by butchers, grocers, tailors, &c., sailors are daily rebuffed by hungry landsharks and sulters, and poor women whose husband, away on the ocean, have left them half pay, are suffering fearfully because of their inability to fulfil their pecuniary obligations. No pen can adequately describe the wretchedness which even a week's delay of payment renders in the Navy. The money for the Savannah's crew was received and paid to them in Brooklyn, New York, Wednesday.

Masonic.

The 80th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was had in Raleigh last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. S. Williams, Charlotte, re-elected Worshipful Grand Master; J. E. Allen, Raleigh, Grand Senior Warden; C. C. Clark, Newbern, Grand Junior Warden; C. W. D. Hutchins, Raleigh, Grand Treasurer; W. T. Bain, Raleigh, Grand Secretary; James M. Wynn, Murfreesboro, Grand Senior Deacon; R. F. Hall, Wadesboro, Grand Junior Deacon; B. F. Benton, Raleigh, Grand Tyler; E. W. Ward, Jacksonville, appointed Deputy Grand Master; J. H. Strum, Grand Lecturer.

Times' Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 8th 1860.

Our Federal Relations—How matters stand, and why they stand thus—Why the South should not hold Union meetings—the proper course to pursue—Proceedings of the Legislature.

Dear Times: I informed you in my last letter that a Union meeting was held here on Saturday evening, the 1st inst.—But as your readers have doubtless seen a detailed account of it in the papers, I will not advert to its proceedings, futher than to state that I understand W. W. Holden and H. W. Miller Esqrs., and the Hon. Z. B. Vance, delivered eloquent and patriotic speeches on the occasion. Being the sincere friend of a Union, which guarantees peace and the protection of life and property to all its citizens alike of every section; and being also in favor of exhausting all peaceable and honorable means of reconciliation and good understanding, before adopting the *dernier resort* of secession, I trust that much good may result from this and all subsequent Union meetings.

But, if I may be pardoned for presuming to advance an opinion on so grave a subject, I will say, with due deference to all concerned, that I rather question the propriety of the South's making too much union demonstration just at this particular time and under existing circumstances.—I would much rather see or hear of the North's holding union meetings and assuring the South that we shall be undisturbed in the peaceable enjoyment of our Constitutional rights and privileges. In this event, I think the holding of Southern union meetings, expressive of a hearty response to and an appreciation of those sentiments and feelings, would be highly necessary and proper. But when we recollect that the South is the wronged, aggrieved and offended party and also recollect that the North is the source whence those wrongs, grievances and offenses have emenated, it is certainly unbecoming in us, aye, it is puerile and unworthy of the dignity of a great people, to turn round, after having been offended by the North, and assure it before any restitution or even promise of restitution has been made, that we will quietly remain in the union without any sort of understanding for the future, and tamely and unconditionally submit to black republican domination and aggressions.

The New York *Herald* says that a great revolution in public sentiment has taken place at the North, since the Presidential election. It says that they have lived a half century there, within the last few months and that a healthy reaction is rapidly going on. Why should we wish to check this reaction, by disabusing the Northern mind of its alarming apprehensions of a dissolution of the union, and that too before any sort of compromise or understanding has been effected? If all arguments have heretofore failed to convince the North of the madness and folly of its suicidal policy of disturbing our peace and intermeddling with our domestic institutions; if the South has in vain remonstrated, compromised and submitted; if, notwithstanding the combined and conservative counsels and admonitions of both Northern and Southern patriots, fanaticism and aggression, have refused to pause in their reckless career, until they reached their culminating point, where they now stand confounded and quailing before the mighty arguments of dollars and cents and a dissolution of the union; if, as we are informed and as we have good reason to believe, they are now rapidly receding from this startling point, beyond which lie the hopeless probabilities of starvation, ruin and bloodshed, in the name of common sense, in the name of humanity, in the name of all we hold most dear and sacred upon earth, and in the name of the last, lingering and anxious hope of human freedom throughout the world, let this reaction go on, until it shall have worked out the salvation of our country, by returning to the eternal principles of right and justice

But I fear if we hold too many union meetings at the South, just at this time and in the absence of there being any held at the North, it will check the reaction which is there going on and extinguish the cheering light of their returning sense of justice. There is nothing unreasonable in such fears and in such a supposition. The North has, during a long series of years, waged a persistent system of wrongs and insults upon the South and its institutions. The South has repeatedly threatened what it would do; but has, as repeatedly, swallowed all its threats and persistently submitted. When to this long catalogue of wrongs and aggressions, the crowning and unjust act, of the election of a purely sectional President to carry out their iniquitous and aggressive programme, was added, the South, strange to say, became so indignant that, it is seriously contemplating throwing itself upon its own reserved rights and defenses, by withdrawing from a union, in which there is absolutely no peace, no wholesome balance of power in its favor and where there is no protection of life or property. The North was, at first, disposed to ridicule this oft repeated threat of secession; but it soon became alarmed at the boldness, reality and earnestness of the secession movement and is now considering the propriety of doing us justice rather than drive us to the sad and reluctant alternative of seeking it outside of the union. But let us relinquish our position, cease to demand renewed pledges of faith and guarantees for the future and unconditionally clamor simply for union as we have been too much wont to do and soon their motto will be; "let us not relent, we have the power, the reins of government are in our hands; slavery is under our heels, let us grind it to powder; we knew the Southern barbarians would not dare to brook our 'eighteen millions' and our appliances."

Is not this what we may certainly expect, if we relinquish our demands for reconciliation and understanding and tamely submit to a mere nominal and temporary union? If it be true then that the South has been outraged and her constitutional rights disregarded and trampled upon; and if it is desirable that a settlement of our present difficulties be accomplished, without a dissolution of the union, in the name of common sense, let the *North* first hold union meetings and offer us the olive branch with *bona fide* assurances that we *shall* have peace and our rights as guaranteed by the constitution. "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies;" and if the North is justly alarmed in view of the probability of the Southern States withdrawing from the union, it will do no harm; but will certainly do more good towards insuring the re-establishment and perpetuity of a really desirable and glorious union than the combined efficacy of all expedients and arguments. It is idle to talk of union until the North has evinced an unmistakeable willingness to do the South justice. Without such willingness and concession on the part of the North, men will find that all their efforts for union, have proven fruitless and unavailing. A deep seated sense of northern injustice is entertained by the southern mind; the old landmarks, established by the fathers of the Republic, defining the principles upon which the mutual intercourse of the two sections of our country should be conducted, have all been lost sight of; the wholesome balance of power formerly held by the South, in consequence of the allowance of three fifths of its slaves in the apportionment of representation, has been absorbed and perverted by the enormous influx of anti-slavery Foreigners into the Northern States; in view of these and many other reasons, it is absolutely necessary that a recurrence to first principles should take place, an entirely new understanding entered into, new guarantees and pledges of good faith given, a new and wholesome balance of power created and the observance of mutual respect and good-feeling promised, before a sincere or any thing like a perfect or permanent union can again take place.

Instead then of "crying peace, peace when there is no peace" and proposing to hold so many union meetings when no permanent or efficient union can be possibly had under existing circumstances, why do not men rather set themselves to the task of advocating the policy of a Southern convention not for the purpose of disunion, but with the view of asking for a redress of grievances, in no spirit of menace, but in a kind and conciliatory manner; or if thought best, in advocating a national convention, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a settlement of the present difficulties? I firmly believe that, in the adoption of either of these modes, amity would be restored, the union would be preserved, and the slavery question would experience a quietus which it has never known since the period immediately subsequent to the foundation of the government.

Let us hear less crimination and re-crimination, then, between those who honestly differ in their opinions as to the best and surest means of attaining the two great objects of peace and union. Let us not be quarreling among ourselves, calling each other hard names, impugning each other's motives and dividing our strength, when our mighty temple of liberty, which has withstood the storms of over three quarters of a century and under the ample and protecting auspices of which we, our wives and children and our ancestors, have so happily lived, is threatening to fall and bury in its massive ruins our dearest and fondest hopes and the dearest and brightest hopes of millions of human beings, and to become the saddest and grandest mausoleum of freedom which the world has ever known Let unanimity of sentiment and concert of action be our motto and all may yet be well. "To your tents oh! Israel" and let us make a mighty effort to rescue our beloved country from impending ruin.

Nothing of special importance was done by the Legislature on Saturday Dec. 1st. On Monday Dec. 3rd, Mr. Bledsoe of the Senate introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Federal relations to report as soon as possible. Resolutions on National affairs passed by a meeting of the citizens of Warren County, were laid before both branches of the Legislature today. These resolutions breathe fealty to a Constitutional Union and a determination to stand by the South in maintainance of her rights In the House resolutions were introduced and a debate took place in regard to a supposed delinquency of the public printing. The facts elicited by the discussion prove that there has been no unusual delay in the execution of the printing and that an error of seven days was committed as to the length of time since the copy was put into the hands of the State Printer.

On Tuesday Dec. 4th, the Senate appointed Messrs. Dockery, Lane, Shaw, Speight, Watson, Dowd and Grist, a Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Ramsay introduced resolutions calling on the Public Treasurer for information as to the ability of the State to make appropriations of money for war-like purposes &c., which were laid on the table on motion of Mr. Avery. Mr. Faison introduced resolutions touching Federal affairs passed by a meeting of the citizens of Sampson County.—In the House to-day Mr. Baxter introduced a memorial of the citizens of Currituck Co., asking the passage of a law to remove free negroes from the State. Referred to Committee on Judiciary and ordered to be printed on motion of Mr. Williams. Mr. Faison introduced a memorial and resolutions on federal affairs, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Green of Franklin, introduced the memorial of Ellen Ransom a free woman of color asking the privilege of enslaving herself for life to Leonidas Perry of said County ("Salad" for Seward!) The Governor informed the Legislature, in obedience to a resolution passed last Friday, as to the number of arms &c., belonging to the State and what disposition has been made of those received from the general Government. Mr. Person from the Committee on the organization of the House, reported that all acts of the House were legal and asked futher time for the consideration of other matters before them. A bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will, passed its second reading.

On Wednesday Dec. 5th, Mr. Thomas of Davidson introduced a resolution in the Senate recommending the appointment of two Commissioners from our State to attend the Convention to be held in South Carolina on the 17th inst, and that they urge this Convention to defer secession until an attempt to settle the existing difficulty between the North and South and to obtain new guarantees, &c., by a National Convention, has failed. The hour for adjournment occured while Mr. Thomas was advocating his resolution.—In the House to-day, Mr. Davis introduced resolutions on Federal affairs passed by the citizens of Mecklinburg County, which were referred to their appropriate Committee (the "hornet's nest" continues to be a *breezy* place!) Mr. Hoke introduced a bill making the Governor an appropriation of $170,000 with which to purchase all the munitions of war for arming the State, appropriating $20,000 for repairing arms now in its possession and making an appropriation also of $100,000 for the purchase of 50,000 lbs. salt petre and 50,000 lbs of sulphur and lastly establishing a bonus of $25,000 for the establishment of a powder manufactory which will obligate to supply the State with powder. The Electoral College of North Carolina convened this evening in the Senate Chamber and cast its vote, of course, for Breckenridge and Lane as President and Vice President of the United States. I must defer the proceedings of Thursday and Friday until my next letter which, I promise you and your readers, shall not be as lengthy as this and my last.

Yours *in extenso*. * * *

Congress.

Congress met on Monday the 3d inst. Nearly all the southern members were present. Messrs. Smith and Vance of N. C., and Mr. Miles of S. C., were absent.

On Tuesday the 4th, the President's Message was read. In the Senate, Mr. Clingman of N. C. moved that it be printed, although he said he regarded it as unsatisfactory in the present condition of things. He thought it fell short of investigating the crisis. He declared his belief that many of the Southern States would follow South Carolina in secession, and he thought the wisest thing Congress could do would be to divide the public property as fairly as possible, after paying the public debts. He did not think that the Southern States were acting precipitately. In conclusion, Mr. C. said that our true policy was to meet the issue—if we can maintain our personal safety let us hold on to the Government; if not, we must take care of ourselves at all hazards. He thought this was the feeling that prevailed in North Carolina.

Mr. Crittenden said he was for preserving the Union, and hoped that the example of the gentleman from N. C. would not be followed. He viewed disunion with fear and trembling, and hoped for reconciliation and harmony. He hoped there would be no angry debates.

Mr. Clingman said he approved the desire to preserve the Union, but when it ceased to protect his people, North Carolina will bid it good bye.

In the House of Representatives, after the reading of the President's Message, Mr. Boteler of Va., moved to refer that portion relating to secession to a committee of one from each State. After some efforts at amendment, the motion was adopted—yeas 145, noes 38. The S. C. members and some of those from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida refused to vote, saying that their States had called conventions to settle the difficulties.

From this State, Messrs. Branch, Gilmer, Leach, Smith, Vance, and Winslow voted for the reference; Messrs. Craig and Ruffin refused to vote. The committee consists of the following:

Messrs. Corwin of Ohio, Millson of Virginia, Adams of Massachusetts, Winslow of North Carolina, Humphrey of New York, Boyce of South Carolina, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Love of Georgia, Ferry of Connecticut, Davis of Maryland, Robinson of Rhode Island, Whiteley of Delaware, Tappan of New Hampshire, Stratton of New Jersey, Briston of Kentucky, Morrill of Vermont, Nelson of Tennessee, Dunn of Indiana, Taylor of Louisiana, Davis of Mississippi, Kellogg of Illinois, Houston of Alabama, Morse of Maine, Phelps of Missouri, Rust of Arkansas, Howard of Michigan, Hawkins of Florida, Hamilton of Texas, Washburn of Wisconsin, Curtis of Iowa, Burch of California, Windom of Minnesota, and Stout of Oregon.

It is stated that some of the Southern members refused to serve, but by vote of the House, they were not excused.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, caused some excitement by a speech. He said that if secession was persisted in, war was inevitable. Mr. Iverson of Ga., said he did not think there would be war, but if it came to that, the invaders of the South would be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves. He declared that five of the Southern States would secede even if the Northern States were to repeal the laws preventing the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. Senators Brown and Davis said they believed there would be a peaceable separation, and that Mississippi and Georgia would leave the Union before the 4th of March—peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must.

Mr. Green of Missouri, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an armed police force between the free and slave States, for the protection of property and the more effectual execution of the fugitive slave law. He addressed the Senate and said that the election of Lincoln was a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and if the question could be brought before the Supreme Court, he had no doubt that the election of Lincoln would be pronounced unconstitutional.

Gen Lane said that the nullifying laws of the Northern States must be repealed and new guarantees given to preserve the Union.

Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, said his State was the first to adopt the Constitution, and would be the last to countenance separation. When the Union is destroyed by the madness of extremists, said he, it will be time enough for his State to determine what to do.

The House passed the Homestead bill by 56 majority.

On Thursday, the Senate appointed a committee of 13 on secession matters. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

Patents have been issued at Washington during the past week to James Johnson, of Garysburg, N. C., for improvement in metallic hubs of carriage wheels; to Michael E. Rudasill, of Shelly, N. C., for improvement in hatchets.

From Washington.

[*Special Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th, 1860.

The secret of the Homestead bill is this—at least, in part: England pays annually $30,000,000 for the support of paupers. On the continent the poor rates are also enormous. Hence the organized emigration instituted by the British and other governments. Every inducement is offered to poor people to leave. First, the poor house is made as revolting as possible; the father, mother, sons and daughters have each separate rooms, and they are thrown in contact with the lowest class of criminals. Second, England furnishes clothes, provisions, and pays the passage of every pauper who will emigrate; if he is the head of a family, gives him $10 the moment he lands in Canada, and $5 if he is a single man.

The Grand Trunk Railroad, owned by Sir Merton Peto, Hon. Mr Brassy, and a few other British capitalists, has been specially favored by the home government, because it (the road) affords the best possible avenue for pushing the paupers and criminals to the far West.

But the hordes of emigrants poured into New York alarmed the property holders there. They saw that labor would soon press upon the means of subsistence. Hence, like the English, they, too, were anxious to open an easy way to the West. The New York and Erie, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, were built for the two-fold purpose of sending off paupers and bringing back breadstuffs. And now it is not difficult to see why such bounties are offered as the Homestead bill.

Further: It is well known that there was, and doubtless still exists, an understanding between the managers of the Grand Trunk Road and Dean Richmond, and other great Northern railroad men, with regard to the Central Pacific Railroad, which is to connect with the Grand Trunk, and is to cost, for original outlay, $60,000,000, with an annual bonus of $4,500,000 for carrying mails, troops, and munitions of war. So it appears that British gold is at the bottom both of the Homestead bill and the Pacific railroad. Again, the Pacific Railroad is intended to be a great Abolition Corporation, with a capital amounting ultimately to $260,000,000. The gentleman who gave me these facts concluded his remarks by asking significantly, "If a whole pack of hounds can be led by a crust of bread, how many Northern abolitionists could you command with two hundred and sixty million dollars!

Disunion is still in the ascendant. The Senate has adjourned till Monday. The House will probably do the same. There is a pause, of which be sure the Union men will make good use. Capitalists, who think everything can be done with money, are working like beavers to get South Carolina to postpone. If she does, or if Mississippi, Alabama and Florida hang fire, a compromise will probably be effected.

ZED.

TROUBLES OF ROYAL POLYGAMY.

The ladies of the Imperal Harem, at Constantinople, presented themselves in a body, a short time since, before their sovereign lord, and demanded of his Majesty the immediate remittance of 200,000 piastres. The Sultan sent an order to his Treasurer to give the ladies the sum demanded. The Treasurer, in dismay, declared that the Imperial Exchequer was literally empty, on which the Sultan, furious, sent for his Ministers, who admitted the emptiness of the exchequer, reminded his Majesty that the employees of all the branches of the administration, as well as the army, had remained without pay for the last eight months, and took the opportunity of urging him to try and get a new loan from the prosperous infidels of the West. The unhappy Sultan, after this interview, sent his plate to the mint, and will shortly, it is rumored, dispatch Kubrisli Pacha to London and Paris, with a view to getting up a loan.

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The National Intelligencer of Friday has the following:

With the view of arresting the hands already uplifted for the piecemeal dismemberment of our body politic, and to the end that our fellow-citizens and compatriots of the South may seek a solution of our present political complications in a spirit of unity, and by a method which shall rise at least to the dignity of the occasion, we venture to recommend the assembling, at an early day, of a Convention or Congress of Delegates, who shall be appointed by the several slaveholding States, in such number and in such way as shall be deemed most expedient for the purposes of mutual consultation in respect alike to the dangers believed to be impending and the remedy deemed most adequate to avert them.

VIRGINIA ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

The Medical Society of Virginia have constituted Drs. Brooks, Trent and Bolton a committee to apply to the next Legislature for a charter for a house of refuge for inebriates. The establishment will be called the Virginia Washington House.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....Dec. 15, 1860

C. C. Cox, J. W. Albright, } Editors and Proprietors.

Contributors.—We present only a few names from the large number who contribute to THE TIMES:

E. W. CARUTHERS, D.D.,	GEO. W. COTHRAN,
WM. H. HUNTER,	E. G. STAPLES,
J. STARK HOLLOWAY,	STEPHEN F. MILLER,
Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY,	Prof. E. F. ROCKWELL,
Mrs. MARY A. DENISON,	MATILDA C. SMILEY,
S. J. C. WHITTLESEY,	FINLEY JOHNSON,
MARY W. JANNEY,	LOTTIE LINWOOD,
JAMES S. WATKINS,	CLARA AUGUSTA,
INA CLAYTON,	A. PERRY SPERRY,
C. G. DUNN,	Mrs. DAVERNON,
ANNA M. BATES,	PAUL RIVINWOOD,
GRACE MILWOOD,	Miss D. W. LaFFUE,
Mrs. L. M. HUTCHINSON,	Mrs. E. C. LOOMIS,
ED. ST. GEO. COOKE,	JULIA SOUTHALL,
Mrs. C. HUTCHINS,	Mrs. M. A. BRYAN
GRIFFITH J. McREE, and others.	J. C. FITZ GERALD and others.

Free Negroes in South Carolina.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of South Carolina, to sell into slavery every free-negro found within her limits the first of next January. Whether or not this bill will pass and be executed, we cannot say; but if South Carolina be guilty of such a deed, she will have gone to that point in her recklessness, that will render her name execrable in every civil and religious community. She has upon her Statute Book, at this time, a criminal law against kidnapping, with the penalty of death attached. To take up and sell the free-negroes of the State, under circumstances such as they know will make it impossible for them to escape the bounds of the State before the time of the sale, is no better in morals, than passing a law declaring the race enslaved from the passage of the act. It will be virtually kidnapping by legislative enactment, and by the job. The Legislature had as well fit out a vessel and send it to Africa for a cargo; or to take up all the poor white men of the State and sell them into slavery. There is as much *right* for one procedure as for the other.

If the legislature of South Carolina wish to act in accordance with justice in this matter, let it pass a law that after a certain time from notification by the Sheriff, if a free-negro shall be found within the State, the sale shall be made. All free-negroes cannot read; and more, it could not even be expected that every white man would learn of the passage of such a bill within the time. We believe such a bill will not pass.

White Slavery in London.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, describing one of the great mantua-making establishments in that city, says:

"Work is commenced every morning at seven o'clock, and continued till eleven at night—a period of sixteen hours, the only intervals allowed being about ten minutes for each meal—the total amount of time allowed for eating their food. I was going to say—but surely 'bolting' it is the more appropriate phrase—being forty minutes per day, thus leaving fifteen hours and twenty minutes as the period devoted to work. And this, be it remembered, is not merely during the busy season as at the West End, but for all the year round, from January to December; for you must understand that at the establishment to which I refer, the greater part of the sewing is given out to slop-workers in the busy season, and all that is done in doors is the original cutting out and ultimate fitting together of the separate parts; but when the slack season comes, there is always as much sewing reserved as will keep the girls of the establishment employed up to the full pitch, so that there is, in fact, no 'slack season' at all for them.

"And yet, for this continued and unrelenting pressure of sixteen hours' work per day, from year's end to year's end, this firm assume to themselves the greatest possible credit. They thank God that they are not as other firms are at the West End—oppressors and destroyers of young women. They never, not even for a few weeks in the busy season—make their people sit up until three or four in the morning. Oh, no! their gas is always turned off in the work room by eleven o'clock.—Why, sir, the West End system, with its few weeks of severity, followed, as it is, by months of comparative leisure, is mercy itself when viewed alongside of this unmitigated, 'never ending,' 'still beginning' slavery to which I am referring.

"The only day of leisure which the girls of this establishment have is Sunday.—From Monday morning to Saturday night they are as complete prisoners as any in Newgate. They know not whether the sun shines or the rain falls at that time. They are not allowed to cross the threshold even to purchase a pair of shoes or a new gown for themselves, and must employ their friends outside to do this for them.

"Nor is the accommodation indoors such as in any way to reconcile them to this close confinement. The work room, in which ten or twelve of them are employed, is only about twelve feet square, and is entirely devoid of arrangements for ventilation, which is the more to be deplored, as, during the evening, they have to encounter the heat and foul air of three flaming gas-burners right over their heads, every door and window being shut by which a breath of pure air could possibly enter. The bed-rooms are equally uncomfortable, no fewer than six persons being huddled into one and four into another."

In commenting upon this, the Richmond *Dispatch* holds the following language:

"This, however, is only one, and not the most distressing and aggravated form of white slavery in England. A volume has been written by an intelligent Englishman, filled with the most harrowing details of the toil and privation of the working classes, and of the consequent degradation and crime. The domestic servants of the English tradesmen and prosperous mechanics are the veriest slaves in all Christendom, worked harder, with less sympathy, under a mere nominal freedom which amounts only to the freedom to starve. Yet this is the nation which has set the United States by the ears upon the subject of African slavery. There can be no earthly doubt that it is through the influence of the anti-slavery sentiment of Great Britain and the workings of British emissaries, that the abolition spirit in the North has been worked up to its present pitch of intensity and strength, for the insidious purpose of dissolving the Union, and removing out of the way of England, a great commercial, and probably, hereafter, a manufacturing rival. This is the nation, with white slaves in its mines, who never saw the sun; with white slaves at its hearthstones, who never hear a kind word from year to year; with white slaves of the needle, who toil in hopeless bondage from morn till night; with white slaves in its factories, who are so chained to their toil that they become prematurely old, emaciated and ghastly, famished, demoralized wretches, unable to live and unfit to die; this is the nation, which, forcing opium down Chinese throats at the point of the bayonet, and making slaves of the poor Coolies in the Chinese seaports, perpetually decries and abuses those institutions of the South, by whose products its commerce and manufactories are kept alive, and proclaims the system of slavery, which it forced with its own hands upon the Southern States, but which the humanity of the South has converted into the mildest and most merciful system of domestic and agricultural labor under the sun, as a moral abomination which includes all other abominations, and from which the North ought to free its skirts by measures which inevitably lead to the overthrow of the United States Government. There is no calculating the self deluding power of the human mind; the capacity it has, with a beam in its own eye, of being troubled about a mote in the eyes of others; but we can scarcely believe that the red-hot anti slavery passion of England has no other solution. It is her interest that the United States should be divided; it is not her interest that slavery should be abolished. Division paralyzes and strikes down her commercial and manufacturing rival, the North; Abolition would ruin the sources of her own prosperity. Her position in the past and her course in the future may all be decided by ascertaining her own interests.

MRS. LINCOLN IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY.

Will it not seem strange to our readers, says the Charlottesville (Virginia) *Review*, to hear that Mrs. Lincoln is a pro-slavery woman? Yet we were recently informed by a gentleman, who is a near relative of hers, and who is himself from a slave State, that such is the fact. He knew her in Kentucky, where they both formerly lived, and on seeing her some two weeks since, he asked her if she had modified the opinions she formerly entertained in favor of the institution? She replied that she had not; that, on the contrary, her convictions in favor of it had strengthened, since her residence in Illinois.

THE BEST WAY TO WHIP THE NORTH.

The Governor of Mississippi, in a letter to a public meeting, says:

"A proper tax on Northern manufactures, and individual action looking to non-intercourse, commercially, with the abolition States, is the lever which properly handled, can turn New England upside down in six months. Half her population would be paupers in less than twelve months from the day Southern States cease to trade with her."

PRAYER DURING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina has composed the following prayer, and requests all clergymen of the Episcopal Church in the State to use the same during the session of the Legislature, as we learn from the *Church Intelligencer*:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in whose hands are the hearts of men, and the issues of events, and who has graciously promised to hear the Prayers of those who, in a humble spirit, and with true faith, call upon Thee, be pleased, we beseech Thee, favorably to look upon and bless the Governor of this Commonwealth, its General Assembly now in session, and the people over whom they are chosen to rule. Possess their minds with the spirit of wisdom and sound understanding, so, that, in these days of trouble and perplexity, they may be able to perceive the right path, and steadfastly to walk therein. So enlighten, direct and strengthen them, we pray Thee, that they, being hindered neither by the fear of man, nor by the love of the praise of men, nor by malice, nor by ambition, nor by any other evil passion, but being mindful of Thy constant superintendence, of the awful majesty of The Righteousness, and of the strict account they must hereafter give to Thee, may in counsel, word and deed, aim supremely at the fulfilment of their duty, at the promotion of Thy Glory, and the advancement of the welfare of our country. And grant that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by Thy governance, that Thy Church, and this whole people, may joyfully serve Thee, in all Godly quietness, through Jesus Christ our Lord! Amen.

THE COLORING OF GOLD.

Different shades of color are given to ornaments of gold by exposing them to different chemical agents, which dissolve out a portion of the copper and silver alloy, while they have scarcely any action on the gold. By this process the surface of the ornament appears like pure gold, while below the surface the quantity of copper or of silver may be considerable. The French jewellers possess a number of receips for giving color to gold, the most common of which is a mixture of two parts nitre, one part sea salt, and one of Roman alum. Of this mixture a quantity is taken about three times the weight of the jewels which are to be colored, and a concentrated solution is made with boiling water. The jewels are kept in this solution, at the boiling point, from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, according to the shade required. They are then taken out, washed in water, and the operation is finished. The surface of the gold is dull, but perfectly uniform, but can be made lustrous by burnishing. They lose about one-sixteenth of their weight by this operation.

ASSUMING THE PRINCE.

The long voyage of the fleet which took home the Prince caused much uneasiness in England. The Prince's birthday was celebrated without him. On that day a young gentleman of respectable appearance and address presented himself at the gate of Castle Hill. The sentinels stopped him, telling him it was the entrance only for the royal family, on which the stranger said, "I am the Prince of Wales." The sentinels thinking from his gentlemanly manners that this was the truth, presented arms and permitted him to pass. In this way he passed several sentinels; but in one of the interior passages of the castle he was met by one of the servants, who inquired his business. "I am the Prince of Wales," he said, "and am going to see my mother, the Queen." The servant said he would accompany him, and calling the superintendent, they discovered the stranger to be an insane youth, of some twenty years of age, named Harding, who had been recently discharged from a private lunatic asylum as cured.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles is said to be in a very peculiar position with respect to his dramatic works. "Our readers are not perhaps aware," says the London Guardian, "that, having become a non-conformist preacher, he now abhors as much as he formerly loved the drama. It unfortunately (or fortunately, perhaps, for the sake of his consistency,) happened that before his conversion he had parted with the copyright to his publishers, on condition of receiving a yearly sum of money. This money, the price of moral poison, as he believes, he now receives under a protest. Thus, like the celebrated Johnny Sands, he is obliged to look on impassive with his hands tied, while he is benefited against his will.

Our Homes.

"THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A Story for Slatternly Housewives.

BY INA CLAYTON.

"Caroline and I will be over to your house after tea to spend the evening with you," said Fletcher Barstow to his brother Stephen as they were on their way to their respective homes after their days work.

"We shall be glad to see you, said Stephen, you must try and come early."

"No danger but we shall, Steve, you know Caroline always has tea ready the moment I get home, and it will not take us long to make way with that, and then as soon as she clears the table we will be ready to start, she never leaves anything undone for the sake of going a visiting or in fact anywhere else."

"I wish I could say the same of Katherine," thought Stephen, and he drew a long sigh as he turned from his brother to pursue the remainder of his way home alone. Fletcher opened the wicket gate and proceeded joyfully to the door of his little cottage when Caroline met him with a sweet smile and little Loddy screamed in rapturous delight at the sight of her Pa. whom she had not seen since noon of the same day. The table was set and the bright tea-kettle singing on the stove, and everything in the room wore an air of perfect neatness, and Caroline was so cheerful and pleasant that Fletcher considered himself the happiest man in the world. As soon as they had done tea and the dishes were attended to and little Loddy laid away in her wee crib for the night. Fletcher and Caroline started for Stephen's house. As they reached the door steps and were about to knock they involuntarily paused a moment to listen to the very unkind words that were passing between Stephen and Katherine.

"They will be here in a moment," said Stephen, "and tea is not half ready, only for your slothfulness it might have been through."

"You may find some one less slothful, but if you find so much fault with her, as you do with me, she will not live with you long," and then Katherine began to cry, at which little Sammy followed suit, and with the rattling of dishes and banging of doors there was quite a commotion.

"Thank our stars we never quarrel," said Fletcher seizing the hand of his wife and raising it to his lips, as they stood there in the twilight. "But it is not right to eavesdrop so we will now go in, dear," so saying Fletcher led the way. As they entered they were struck with the gloomy aspect of the room, nothing was in its place, nothing was clean, nothing was cheerful and home like. Katherine was pouting, and the complete picture of a slattern, and little Sammy's face and hands would by no means woo a kiss. Katherine after quite a long struggle managed to get the supper on the table after which she and her husband sat down, Katherine looking greived and Stephen sullen.—Fletcher drew a newspaper from his pocket and went to reading, and Caroline divided her time between talking to little Sammy and inventing a new stitch in her embroidery. After passing a pretty comfortless evening Fletcher and Caroline took their departure. Katherine had not found much time to visit with them as it took her nearly all the evening to do up her work, all of which Caroline would have done in half an hour.

A few days after the above occurrence Katherine went to visit Caroline, and during her visit she began to murmur of Stephen's unkind treatment to her, and declared she could not much longer endure it. Caroline listened patiently to her complaint, and then kindly asked,

"Katherine, do you try to please him in every respect? do you always have his meals ready when he comes home from his work? do you try to dress yourself and child tidily, keep your house neat and clean, look bright and cheerful, and never complain to him unless there is abundant cause?"

Katherine began to meditate, she was not offended as Caroline had feared; at length she said,

"No, Caroline, I cannot say I do one of these things, I have no ambition to, either, since Stephen is so ungrateful for what I already do."

"But my dear Katherine, you must not even pause to think of his unkindness, do your duty, let him see that his interest is yours, that you have his happiness at heart, that you will with a willing hand help him along life's ruggy way, whether he appreciates it or not, and you will see his manner will change."

"Caroline if I try ever so much I cannot keep myself, nor Sammy, neat and tidy as you do yourself and child, neither can I do my work like you do, since I am naturally slow, and have not the calculation that you have."

"Well," said Caroline "I will suggest a plan, and see how it will work. I will come to your house every day for two weeks, help you cook and keep your house in perfect order, and meantime I want to have you appear cheerful and happy whenever your husband is at home, be dressed with taste and neatly, and see if your husband will not be pleased with you, mind he is not to know anything about the arrangement, I will be over and be there only in his absence."

"Thank you," said Katherine, "we will try it."

The following morning after Fletcher had left to go to his work Caroline according to agreement, went to his house to commence her course of instruction. At noon dinner was ready when Stephen returned and gotten in perfect order. The house was looking cleaner than it had before in months, and best of all Katherine and Sammy were quite presentable.

"Do you expect company?" was Stephen's first inquiry on entering the house.

"None but my husband," said Katherine pleasantly; he looked up at her the picture of surprise, and during his whole dinner so puzzled and confounded that he dared scarcely speak lest he should break the spell which had so suddenly been thrown around him.

"Was Stephen pleasant this noon?" enquired Caroline as she came again after his departure, to renew her task.

"Yes, neither of us spoke an unkind word," said Katherine "something unusual I assure you for us."

"If you appear to him the same every day, never once relaxing your efforts he will be the same he was this noon, depend upon it," urged Caroline. The allotted two weeks passed, and Stephen had not spoken a harsh word but to all appearance was a changed man. Fletcher and Caroline were made most happy in the result and now the only fear was that Katherine would relapse into her old slatternly habits. But they were happily disappointed Katherine continued in the course that had been marked out for her and she no longer found reason to complain of her husband. Their household like Fletcher's became a little Paradise. Stephen and Fletcher were carpenters by trade and were obliged to work every day to obtain a comfortable living, but when they were weary with toil, they were not disheartened for they knew there were two little homes where love and repose awaited their return.

GAS METERS.

An exchange paper gives the following timely advice to gas consumers:

"The time has arrived when a little attention paid to gas meters will save a world of trouble when cold weather attacks them. If people would pay as much attention to these indispensable articles as they ordinarily do to a bushel of potatoes or a barrel of apples, no trouble would be experienced. A box to enclose the meter, with a lining of straw, or rags, or sawdust, or even a quilt wrapped and tied around it will keep the frost away and save the temper of the household on many otherwise trying occasions. There is no more disagreeable adjunct to housekeeping than to go home at night and find the gas frozen up and a sickly tallow dip stuck in a tumbler lighting the supper-table. If upright men may be excused for indulging in profanity on any occaion, this is the one above all others. Take warning then, and protect your meters."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a half sermon, half political harangue, at his church in Brooklyn, on Sunday night, in which he used the following curious simile: "As men grow rich they grow mean Why, I know men—pious men—who actually perjure themselves about the value of their property, that they may save what is justly due the city for taxes. They are as *mean* as—well—meanness has tunnelled them from end to end, and the biggest one lies through the heart, and the Devil daily runs his trains through and through."

Always be cheerful at home.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Lost Love.

BY ADAH ISAACS MENKEN, A. M.

Where shines the star of my destiny,
Sweet spirit-love?
No longer o'er the azure sea,
It floateth on in majesty;
Quenched is its light in eternity,
Dreaming above!

Where sounds the harp of my minstrelsy,
Gifted one?
Are sedian strains still sung by thee?
Is heavenly music thy harmony?
With seraph souls, O canst thou be,
In the world unknown?

O say, in thy clime still must we weep,
Child of song?
Will holy love my heart there keep,
In its dreamy waves, as pure, as deep,
As erst did o'er my spirit sweep,
In joy along?

My soul waits by the boundless sea,
For thy voice love!
No longer o'er the emerald lea,
Thy lute-tones swell so light and free;
But the night-bird chants a dirge for thee,
My stricken dove.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Oh! Give me back my Home.

MABEL LANSING.

Oh! give me back my home again,
With its wild-wood and its bowers;
Oh! give me back my home again,
With its sunshine and its showers;
For tho' on scenes of joy I smile,
There's nought so dear to me—
As th' quiet home on my native isle,
Close down by the sounding sea.

Oh! give me back my home again,
Where the silver waters glide:—
Oh! give me back my home again
Where my cherish'd mother died
For life is weariness to me
Since my childhood hours have flown
And I am cast on life's rough sea
Without a friend or home.

And I fain would gaze once again,
On th' scenes of my childhood hours,—
Tho' not for a moment's length remain
In its sweet 'nd fragrant bow'rs;
For oh! I could not brook to feel—
As at such a time I should—
That the earth will for evermore conceal,
The cherished and the good,—
And that I, a lonely orphan child,
For evermore must roam,
Without a friend on earth's dark wild,—
Or the blessings of a home.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

WOMAN.

THE MOTHER, SISTER AND DAUGHTER.

BY JAMES S. WATKINS.

Woman!—what would we do without her? I love to dwell upon the name—it is the light of our firesides—and the goddess of our happiness—long may we honor—and forever respect her name. 'Tis truly said by some able and wise writer—that "the female sex are exposed to many temptations, from their having but few objects of interest to engage their attention. From the period of leaving school to that of marriage, the life of a female is little more than blank. She leaves school with expanded faculties, high hopes, beating expectations, and ardor of application, but not a suitable object upon which to expend them; and then she wastes lofty thoughts, and brilliant purposes, and surprising powers, on the dull earth, or the deaf air." She seems like some glorious temple, beautiful in architecture, costly in ornaments, rich in splendor, and radiant with light, but wanting a shrine, upon which to burn incense. Hear what the Prince of poets—Pope—says in his Moral Essay:—

"Ah! friend, to dazzle let the vain design:
To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine;
That charm shall grow, while that fatigues the ring,
Flaunts and goes down, an unregarded thing:
So when the sun's broad beam has tired the sight,
All mild ascends the moon's more sober light,
Serene in virgin modesty she shines,
And unobserved, the glowing orb declines.
Yet, mark the fate of a whole sex of queens,
Power all their ends, beauty all their means;
In youth they conquer with so wild a rage,
As leaves them scarce a subject in their age;
For foreign glory, foreign joy they roam,
No thought of peace or happiness at home."

I once read an extract from the gifted *Mrs. Farnham*—on *Woman*—and now can not refrain from quoting one or two of her beautiful and burning thoughts—apropos of woman—she says:—"As the Mother of her race, woman has certain physical functions to discharge in which she is necessarily exclusive." And, of course, no other can be her agent or act to the smallest extent in her stead. Further—"these functions engross most of her energies—they occupy a considerable portion of her life, and are of vital *importance* to the whole *family of man*. She is expressly designed for their discharge, and her adaption to them in structure is as perfect as omnipotent power and wisdom could make it. Her maternal duties, too, are of a peculiar and very arduous character."—We well know they do not require the strength of man, but the quickness, tact, sensibility, tenderness and patience, which exist only in the sacred relation of mother. These qualities her physical structure prepares her to exhibit: and her strong maternal love, like a radiant atmosphere, surrounds them all, and gives life and beauty to each.

Let us for one moment allow our minds to dwell on the love of a mother towards her child, and we shall see that such an one subsists between no other beings. Earth has nothing more beautiful, nor can mortal imagination attribute to Heaven any thing more holy. It is kindled into being amid mortal agony and peril. Its object is the feeblest of animated beings, with no qualties to animate the mind, no capacity to appreciate and return the affection lavished upon it, and only a far-off prospect of arriving at such a state, with years of care, toil, and anxiety between. Yet, oh! gentle reader, may I ask of you—how tenderly does the mother's heart yearn over this little being! How its first feeble wail thrills upon her weary ear! How earnestly she scans its fragile form, beautiful only to her loving eyes? How gladly she now renounces the liberty which has hitherto been her happiness, and sits down for many months at the side of the unconscious little being, while her very heart thrills with a strange joy during all these days and nights of vigil, mingled with pain only when suffering sits upon her infant's brow, or death hovers over its couch.

See, there is a mother, bending in tearful agony over the lifeless form of her only child. The bitterness of grief is present to her in its most poignant form: and as she presses her lips to the pale, cold cheek of her beloved child, she feels that the blow has been unjustly dealt, and that the bud should have been left to become a flower, ere it was smitten by the blast. Then, in the agony of her very soul, will she exclaim—

"Great God! how could thy vengence light
So bitterly on one so bright?
How could I the hand that gave such charms
Blast them again?"

And after a few moments she is caught thus reasoning with herself:—"Oh! if I had been God should I not have spared this fairest flower? should I have let the blast of death sweep over it, and bring down the young, the beautiful, the innocent, to the cold grave? could I have dimmed the lustre of those eyes, which, as blue as the midnight heavens, were *like* those heavens, the habitation of love? could I have faded the color of that fair cheek, than which the rose's tints were scarcely more beautiful? could I have destroyed all the *beauty*, withered all that fairness, and brought so soon the dread curse which condemns "*dust* to returns to its kindred dust?" I tell you, my dear friends, a mother's love is a holy feeling, and he alone who gave that love knows best its depth and fervency. But even that feeling may be abused: it may decend to idolatry, and then, in such cases, their thoughts are turned completely from their God.

Who was it twenty years ago
Taught me the way of truth?
And when my feet was wont to roam,
Guided my early youth?
My Mother!

Who was it when at eventide
Would prayers of hope reveal?
And when my form in slumber lay—
Beside my couch would kneel?
My Mother!

But now those days are in the past,
Time's wheel has turned a score;
That angel voice I oft did hear,
Alas! I hear no more,
My Mother!

She slumbers low beneath the sod,
Where death's cold billows lave,
Her gentle spirit triumphs o'er
The darkness of the grave;
My Mother!

It is said a "father schemes for his own aggrandisement." Very true, he often looks to transmitting his wealth and honors to his children when he shall have enjoyed them. But with him this is only a secondary object; while with the true Woman it is the *Alpha* and the *Omega*. See her, through life, if it needs be, she will toil for her child, and spend her last farthing to promote its comfort, though famine sits upon her own lips. She will pray Heaven in its behalf, though she invoke only blasphemous curses on every other being. There is no crime—whatever, she will not forgive him, no disgrace she will not share. If all the world proclaim him a dishonored wretch, she remembers only that she bore him, and opens her arms to receive him. Her most ardent hopes and wishes follow him through life, and hover over his pathway like a smile from a better world. Death alone can quench a Mother's love.

The Sister is another of the beautiful offices which it is given to woman to fill. If her affection is less ardent and exclusive than that of the mother, it is equally wide spread. She is the guardian spirit of her brothers, the teacher and friend of her sisters, second in both these relations to the mother alone. She must be affectionate, obliging, persuasive.—She must acquire knowledge, accomplish herself, refine her sentiments, discipline her feelings, and enrich the paternal home with every charm that may bind the wavering brother there, before his character is ripened, and his principles fixed so as to resist temptation.—She is the companion of the brother abroad.—Her youth enables her to sympathize with him while her strong affection and purity should in the abscence of the mother, make her daughter the representative to strengthen his integrity, to exalt his sense of truth and honor, and by a lively but ostentatious care preserve him from temptation. She may aid the mother likewise, in cultivating a love of knowledge. By means of her own intelligence, she may do much during the early years of the boy, to prepare him for intercourse with the world.—She may enrich his mind by her industry, and at the same time preserve him in his weakest hours from the evil to which the world invites him. What a noble being is a pure-minded, high-souled, generous and affectionate sister! Whose heart does not warm under her influence? What a beautiful opportunity does her station present, to plant with her own hand, flowers that shall bud and blossom on her tomb!

Sister!—there is something soothing in the name, when its utterance calls up the warm affections of the heart. The thought that circle round it are quiet, beautiful and pure; passion has no place in its associations; the bride is the star, the talisman of the heart, the diamond without price, bright and blazing as the noon-day sun; a Sister the gem of milder light, the talisman of home, and set in a coronet of pearls.

Who was it in my childhood days,
Through many a weary day,
With merry laugh—and mirthful song
Would drive dull care away?—
My Sister!

Who was it 'neath the Holly's shade,
Free'd from the sun's hot beam,
With me would sport in revelry
Beside the laughing stream?
My Sister!

But now alas! those happy hours,
On "Time's swift wings" have flown,
And like the sunny days of youth,
Alas! they, too, are gone,
Ne'er to return!

And on that once fair brow is seen
Time's furrows deeply plow'd:—
That merry heart, once blithe and gay,
By care, alas! is bowed;
How sad the change!

* * * *

I hope the reader will not tire with me—for I feel this morning as though I could dwell upon the name of woman forever—and rejoice that I know her pleasing and exalted attributes. However, I will only add a few remarks more, and close, leaving a a place still open for a better and abler pen.

Some able writer has said—"as the Daughter, woman's duty is unfailing kindness and reverence. It is not by great deeds of sacrifice and heroism, that she will best prove her filial love and fidelity, but by the thousand little attentions which in a daughter so much minister to the sober happiness of the meridian and evening of life."

No voice so gentle as hers, in the sick chamber of the mother. No ear so keenly open to the wants of the aged father, no step so light in his service. She is the link between his bright morning and his fading twilight.—While the son on whom his pride reposes, is abroad, breasting the surges of a selfish world, the daughter whom he loves, remains by his side, to bless and beautify his quiet home.—She stays his tottering steps, she smoothes his blanched and wasted locks, she adjusts his cushioned chair, and in her leisure hours amuses his wandering mind with books or papers, or her own version of some interesting topic. She bears his little humors without parading her pity for his weakness, and is untiring in her thousand offices of love."

O woman! woman! what were age without thee—in thy true sphere—the Home? "Not woman abroad, engaged in labor of business—not woman engrossed in public affairs, canvassing elections, holding courts, making laws, or buying and selling goods on change or elsewhere; but woman; shut away from the clamor of the world, at the clean and social fireside—presiding over the well ordered household—cherishing with pious care the chilled and aged frame with the solicitude of true affection, supplying the unuttered wants of her revered charge, and by her presence and gentle voice pouring light and melody into the dull sense of age and decrepitude!" These are holy privileges, and their very necessity is one of the most exalted schools of virtue, well adapted and designed to prepare the daughter for her vocation and duties as mother. Mrs. Farnham has said: "the ancient tale which the Poet Artist has embodied in the inimitable stanzas that describe the fair, fresh daughter, returning to her sire from her own breast, the life he gave, is one of the loveliest pictures on which the heart can dwell." Even if a fable, it illustrates with touching strength and beauty a daughter's love.

"So! at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lonely babe unconscious lies,
Smiling on her slumbering child, with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy—
Sleep, image of thy father, sleep my boy:
No lingering hour of sorrow shall be thine:
No sigh that rends thy father's heart and mine:
Bright as his manly sire, the son shall be,
In form and soul; but ah! more blessed than he,
Thy fame, thy worth, thy filial love, at last,
Shall soothe his aching heart for all the past,
With many a smile my solitude repay,
And chase the world's ungenerous scorn away."

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

I Would Speak Kindly.

It is my purpose, in writing these lines, to address the rum-seller; and I would persuade you and approach you in all kindness; not with the harshness and abuse which I think we too frequently hear from the temperance lecturer and from the sacred desk.

I would address your better feelings, excite your sympathies, and move the moral powers of your soul.

And I am fully persuaded that if I shall succeed in getting you to read and give this one serious and careful thought, I shall do some, and I pray a *great* good.

Follow me, while I endeavor to talk to you in kindness, and with a fervent spirit, praying God that He may enlighten my mind, that I may be enabled to speak forth clearly the words of truth and righteousness.

Rumseller, you are a man, possessed of like principles and dispositions of other men. You are a moral agent, a responsible being. You, like all other men, will have to render up an account at the bar of God before the great Judge of the universe, for all your works in this life. But this is not all that I wish to direct your attention, to—your own responsibility. You have married an affectionate, kind, tender and loving wife, promising to love, protect, support and defend her amidst all the conflicts of this life—sickness, disease and death. And do you not regard your words as binding under the most solemn obligations?—If so, how can you consistently reconcile such obligations with your conduct? How can you administer to her wants while you are placed away off in some dark secluded corner of town, or in some back woods; administering to your fellow man the poisonous cup of liquid flame, you too, probably, to some extent, under its destroying influence, which is not only distructive to your constitution but your immortal soul. You not only have this affectionate wife, but you have, perhaps, one, two or three children—a little helpless babe nestling upon that fond wife and mother's heart; and they, too, dependant upon you for support, for food, and raiment.

But I fancy I hear some one of you say, that "I support my family as decently as any one, they neither want for bread or clothing."—Well, that may all be true enough, but had you not rather support them by a more honorable occupation? And even if that was all that is necessary, if you should fail in that particular, that industrious wife, by continual toil and hard labor, might procure enough for the sustenance of the baby, and raiment to fortify it against the blast of the cold bleak winter, and the rages of a burning sun. But remember that there is another duty of infinitely more weight. These children are placed under your care for moral training. They, each one, have souls as bright and sparkling as so many diamonds at the bottom of the lucid stream, which are destined for eternity. And whether that eternity be spent in happiness or misery, greatly depends on the instruction they receive from you. And oh, how important is it, that that instruction be such that it shall not rise up in eternity to shame you, or in judgment to condemn you!

Oh! as wise, intelligent, high, noble minded men, stop and think once—think as for eternity; think as you never have thought before, and may the God of all grace so influence your minds that you will be constrained to abandon so wicked a traffic, and live for better, higher and nobler purposes—purposes that will fit you for respectability in this life, and fit you for happiness in great eternity. DERTO.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

WEALTH AND POVERTY.

The Academy of Music and the Five Points.—A chapter from the unpublished MSS. of "Out In The World."

BY PAUL RIVINWOOD.

I had taken a private box for my guests—I meant to have Aunt Dorah have the best of everything while at New York—and I knew our little party would enjoy it far more than to be seated among the fashionable opera goers.—Reaching there, we were conducted to the box—the ladies took off their hoods and soon were comfortably seated. Aunt taking a chair at the right so as to command a view of the audience and the stage. Mrs. P. sat opposite, Domine Gilman seated himself near to Aunt, and the Colonel took good care to get close to the widow, while Ina, Uncle Abe and myself remained in the back ground. The interior of the Academy of Music is one of the most brilliant and fascinating spectacles to be witnessed in New York. The ermine opera capes and jeweled head dresses of the ladies, holding their lorguettes with careless ease, the elegant attire of the gentlemen, as they set there crowding the parquet and tiers, a thousand lights glimmering from chandeliers in all parts of the house—the frescoed walls and statuary, the rich damask velvet of the furniture and gorgeous sun-like drapery which festoons the boxes, and the fine arrangement of the stage almost beggars description. Aunt Dorah knew no bounds to her admiration as she gazed on all this and listened to the rich music of the orchestra.

In a few minutes the curtain rose and Mozart's opera of "Don Giovanni" was commenced. Aunt listened with attention, and Domine G. never failed to give her all information necessary respecting the artists and the opera. Soon the prima donna appears, she is greeted with applause, and in her girlish simplicity—for she is only in her "teens"—Mlle. Adelina Patti aknowledges the compliment. Her role is excellent! the sweetness of her voice, as she warbles out those rich notes and trills higher and higher, now almost lost to the ear, then just heard, till they cease so softly you are hardly aware she has finished! Her acting cannot be said to be perfect, yet there is something pretty in her youthful style. She smiles so sweetly, her dark eyes are all the while glistening with a glow of delight! She treads the "boards" regardless of rule, now running and then patting her fat companion in such a sly manner, it wins you, and you feel delighted with Adelina Patti! Aunt Dorah was loud in her praise—"How graceful she is, Domine Gilman? What a clear voice she has—really I am pleased!" Soon we were out into the starlight beauty of the night, mingling with the throng of anxious beings who were seeking for their carriages. We found ours and shortly were rolling over the paved streets. After leaving the ladies, we drove to view a very different scene. One may easily see the splendor of New York, bathe in her senses of dazzling excitement! See all to make life happy! But how very few are aware as they stand for a moment on the steps of Taylor's Saloon and look down the narrow street which crosses there, I say, how very few dream they are looking into the haunts of misery and vice! "Here we are!"

We all alight in front of the little Police Office at the head of "Cow Bay" in the Five Points. The "Points" are situated in the very heart of the city and take its name from five streets meeting there. There is a small plot of ground in its centre called a green. But God knows no blade of grass in innocent beauty has shot up there for years, where flowers never bloom! no fresh air in its fragrant strength can enter! for all is *sin, corruption* and *death!* At the upper end of the "Points"—as you look from Baxter street—are located two institutions. The school of Industry, on the site of the old "Brewery" and directly opposite, is Pease's Mission. These are the only two buildings of any decency there. On both sides, and surrounding the entire square and neighboring streets, are low miserable buildings, many of them ready to fall—so rotten with sin and age. A great number not more than a story and a half high. The very paint which adorned their exterior long ago, blushed with shame and departed. The windows and doors are in many instances gone, and the few remaining are hardly better than ruins.

Some of the houses are forsaken. At night the gas-light and fainter light from the stores and just visible light from these dens of human misery glimmer as if fearful they should throw too strong a glow about this cesspool of sin. It is a gloomy and fearful scene, these "Points" at the hushed hour of night.

"This, uncle," I said, "is where the lowest specimens of humanity are to be found, ah, far worse off than the heathen!"

"Hush! hush!" replied Uncle Abe.

"Please step inside?" said our guide. "In a moment I will be ready."

Within we found two other M. P's waiting. After lighting a lantern and seeing that their clubs were in order, the guide said:

"Now, sir, we are ready! You need not fear the M. P.'s are all about us on their 'beat,' I assure you all is safe! I propose to show you the extremes of the Points. We will first go to yonder Gin Hell, liquor is there sold at a *cent* a *glass!*" He led the way. Without any ceremony he ushered us in. God! what a scene of confusion broke upon us! The low bar room, hardly eight feet from the floor to the ceiling, was swarming with human life, from the child to the aged man. Women, half clad, brutish in look, filthy in speech, mingled with the men. The dark greasy counter, with a rusty iron railing, was covered with bottles—broken tumblers were thrown here and there, the room was filled with clouds of smoke, the floor flooded with tobacco juice. Every eye was upon us, glaring like so many demons."

"I say, old gal!" said a disgusting object—"Them are big folks yonder. If you ask perhaps, you'll get a shilling?"

At these words the M. P. drew his club—"Now, Jim, not another word, or I'll knock you down!"

"No, no, Masser S. You wouldn't do dat—why I merely wanted dis gal of mine to do a little begging!"

"Stop! I say!" cried the M. P. "You know well enough you'd cut their throats could you get the chance!"

While he was speaking, a pale, yet better looking girl than any there, stepped to the bar, and putting down a cent, said, "A glass of gin?" the bottle was handed to her, and she filled her glass to the brim. This was too much for Uncle Abe's nerves, and rushing up to her, he screamed, "My dear girl in mercy's name! don't drink that horrid stuff!"

"What is it to you, you dried up old beast! Mind your business, or I'll throw it in your face!" said the girl, looking daggers at Uncle Abe.

In another moment the M. P.'s club came down on the glass, which sent it flying to the floor.

"Leave!" he said, "or I'll bang you over the head! you insulting little imp!"

"That's right!" shouted several. "Good for you, Sheridow?"

"Are you ready?" inquired the M. P.

"Yes," said Uncle Abe, white as a sheet—"Do, let's go!"

"We will now," said the M. P., "visit a *lodging house.*"

He conducted us into Baxter street to an old three-story building. It was very dark inside. He led the way, and after him we followed in Indian file. At the top of the first flight of decayed steps, he pointed to the right. "Yonder door cut through the wall is a terrible place for murders, the women decoy their victims in here, persuade them to ascend first, and at this door they push them out into a deep pit where they are robbed by a second person."

"Horrors!" groaned Uncle Abe.

Going up still two flight of stairs, he opened a door and held his lantern in.

"Who's there?" said some one within.

"I'll soon let you know if you don't stop old growler!" said the M. P.

"God have mercy on such people!" said Uncle Abe. And well might he say so. In a room twenty feet long and ten wide, some fifty miserable creatures lay on the floor with only a little straw for bedding; many of them with no covering at all, and some with hardly any garments on. Young and old, male and female, lay together in the greatest heap of filth I ever saw.

"This is sad!" said the Domine.

"Yes," replied the M. P., "not fit for my old dog!"

"Great God!" said the Colonel, "can this be life?"

"Ah, sir," groaned an old man of eighty, "this has been my life for ten years!"

"God have mercy on you!" exclaimed Uncle Abe.

"Amen!" added the Domine, and we left.

"I wish to take you to one more place," said the M. P. "I think that will finish, though I can keep you going all night!"

"No, no," said Uncle Abe, "I'm heart-sick now!"

We retraced our steps and were soon in "*Murderer's Alley.*" We entered what appeared to be a tenantless hovel. Taking us into several rooms, he pointed to square holes cut into the floor.

By these the thieves often escape, so expert are they dropping through from hole to hole,

that it is impossible for a single P. M. to trap them!

"Ah, I thought I heard a groan!" said the Domine.

"Yes, I'm sure I did!" said Uncle Abe.

"You're right, it came from yonder room!" replied the M. P. "We'll look in."

He opened the door wide and there lay on a bed of straw an emaciated being. Her features were pale, long dark hair hung over her shoulders, her dark eyes glared from sunken sockets like two balls of blazing fire. She was almost a skeleton. Sitting on the floor by her side, was a brutish looking woman thinly clad. She said:

"Ah, S. she's dying! The gal can't stand it long!"

The dying girl moved, raised her head and looked at us.

"Has mother come?"

Oh, these words were pitiful! they touched every heart! and tears came into every eye. Again she was silent, but only for a moment.

"I had a home once. It was in the green, green country, flowers were plenty, and I was happy!"

All at once she sprang from her straw and screamed, "*Mother! dear mother!*" and fell dead.

I saw Uncle Abe feeling in his pocket, and in a minute out came his purse.

"What are you going to do?" I asked. "I'm going to give it to the woman, so that this poor creature may be decently buried."

"Put it up!" said the Colonel, then he drew a blank book from his pocket, and tearing a piece of paper from it, wrote on it. "See to it, Mr. S., bury her decently!"

And a tear dropped from his eye on the paper as he handed it to him

"Well," said I, as I left Uncle Abe at the hotel.

"What think you of the *Home Poor?* Oh, I feel I am very wicked, but I shall try to mend. Indeed, they need our attention, and I shall tell Parson Holytone so, when I get back to Sleepy Hollow."

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Terms.—Single subscriber, $2 per year, in advance; clubs of ten and over, $1 50, each. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for. Specimen copies sent gratis, on application. Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT.

☞ Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

A Correction.

By some mistake, the story published in the last two numbers of the Times, entitled "The Maiden's Mystery," were placed to the authorship of Miss Louisa M. Bouknight, instead of the rightful author, Mrs. C. H. Criswell. We apologise to the parties and make the proper correction.

The President's Message.

We have taken room enough to present in this issue of the Times, that portion of the President's Message referring to the present secession movements of the country. The Message is too long to be published in full in our columns, but we deem that we could fill that portion of our paper devoted to the extract we make with nothing more acceptable to our readers, or of more importance, at this time. We believe Mr. Buchanan's position, so far as we are able to judge by one hasty reading, is the true, conservative, and just position, and we commend this portion of his Message to the dispassionate consideration of our readers.

The remainder of the Message is in the usual tenor of Mr. Buchanan's former Messages. Our relations with foreign countries are amicable and prosperous, with the exceptions of Spain and Mexico. Our finances demand a modification of the tariff. He recommends specific instead of ad valorem. He recommends that a law be passed providing for the election of members of the House of Commons in the various States upon the same day, which day shall be previous to the 4th of March, for, as the present election arrangement stands, if it become necessary to call an extra session of Congress at any time between the 4th March and the December following, fifteen States will be without representatives.

No Concessions of that kind.

The Albany Evening Journal, the leading Republican paper in New York, in view of the political troubles which have followed Lincoln's election, proposed recently that the Republican party ought to make certain concessions to allay the excitement, among others the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The Republican electors met at Albany on Tuesday, and, it is said, universally condemned the Journal, which paper receded from its proposition. Mr. Seward, it is said, also disapproves of the Journal's suggestion.

The Republicans may take this much for certain. There are conservative men in the South, men who love the Union and solemnly protest against its destruction; but who, to a man, will see it rent into ten thousand fragments before they will perpetuate the present Northern programme. They only agree to postpone immediate action, in the hope moderation will possess the Northern mind and justice be meted out the South. If there be a drawing back, a refusal to make concessions on the part of the North, secession is the immediate result, and the move will be a unit.

FOR 1861.

In one more week after this, we will close the volume of the Times for 1860, and cast about for some-thing with which to greet our readers for 1861. We take this occasion to notify them in advance that we expect to make the Times reflect the spirit of the times in which it lives, moves, and acts. It is to be a paper of *life*. A faithful chronicler of the stirring events of the day, a vigilant observer and defender of the rights of the South, especially of North Carolina. Whether she be in the Union or out of the Union, she will still be our home and our pride.

The Times will greet its friends for the new year in a new and bentiful dress, of large and beautiful type of Southern manufacture. We have also secured a most beautiful and interesting original story to commence in the first number for January, which our readers may look for with anxiety, as it is elegantly written, of the highest moral tone, and draws forth alternately peals of laughter and floods of tears in spite of resistance.

Remember The Times is the family newspaper of North Carolina, the pioneer family newspaper of the South, let the people of North Carolina and of the Southern States, who wish to introduce into their families such an instructive and genial companion, forward their subscriptions immediately for the Times. We wish to begin the new year with a largely increased circulation; a patronage creditable to a state which boasts of the state pride of North Carolina. When we brag as we often do, of the pride, the honor, the wealth of our native State, and cast the flings of other states back into their teeth, we are compelled to forget for the time being the small mite of patronage she gives to her own home family newspaper. Come Carolinians, give us your help, your patronage, your good words, and your good wishes, and we shall go forward in steel clad armor to fight your battles of honor, of enterprise, and of wealth. Send up your names by the tens, the hundreds, the thousands; lets all make one pull together and have one year of honor and success. "The Times" your watchword; "Home Enterprise" your banner!

Richmond Enterprise.

Our advertising columns speak for the efforts of the enterprising men of Richmond Virginia; and we have been able during the present year to pen several editorials from personal observations, in commendation of the spirit and energy of the business men of that city. And we now allude to the subject again to introduce the following article from the Richmond *Dispatch*. Richmond is nobly doing her part, and we are glad, also, to know she is sustained:

Within the past year some very remarkable enterprises have been undertaken in this city, which have been from time to time noticed in this paper. One which has very recently gone into operation is the Sugar Refinery, built by Capt. Chas. Y. Morris, one of our most public spirited as well as enterprising citizens. The project is his own in every respect, and has been completed and put into active and, we doubt not, successful operation by his own means and active energies. The establishment is planned on a large scale, and with a view to yet further extension, as the demands of trade may require. The refined sugars already turned out by it give the most perfect satisfaction, and are surpassed in quality by none in the market. We consider the owner of this manufactory a real public benefactor. If a few more of our men of means would emulate his good example, this city would grow much more rapidly in wealth and power. We commend the Richmond refined sugars to the friends of home industry at the South, and trust that the manufacturer will find himself nobly sustained in his enterprise. He will certainly be so encouraged if there is any singerity in Southern professions.

In the department of woolen manufactures there has been recently much done.—The Crenshaw Woolen Manufacturing Company commenced operations some time since, and has been throwing into market some admirable specimens of its fabrics.—We notice, especially, very superb shawls, blankets, and fine cassimeres. The Manchester Cotton and Woolen manufactory has gone earnestly into the manufactory of coarse woolens for servants' clothing, which are much esteemed and in demand. These two establishments are giving occupation to a great many hands, and in the matter of the trade and business of the city, are most valuable auxiliaries.

The Union Manufacturing Company is another large concern, which promises to be a great benefit to Ricomond. It manufactures sewing machines, of approved and popular styles, in the most admirable manner, and at cheap prices. It also makes planning machines of an improved pattern, and engines, and among the last named a style of small engine that is very useful.—This establisment was one of the effects of the John Brown raid. It was gotten up with a large capital—planned on a liberal scale, and has gone into operations with a great deal of spirit—and thus far with admirable success. The company recently affected a favorable arrangement with Mr. Sloat, of Philadelphia, who matured a beautiful and excellent machine, and that gentleman has removed his entire force to Richmond, adding it, and his own engenuity and skill, and energy in business, to the previous means and capabilites of the company.—Thus we have an establishment of great capacity, and one that is destined to contribute much to the growth of Richmond, as well as Southern manufacturing independence.

A new manufactory has been added to the list in our city, in the railroad carspring manufactory, which recently commenced operations at the Tredegar Foundry. This manufactory makes those vulcanized India car springs, which are so popular.

It is needless to repeat what we have so often said of our iron foundries, steam and locomotive works, &c. Anderson & Co.'s rolling mills, railroad spike factory, (whose reputation is national,) and which has supplied almost the entire South for years with spikes, as has the Archer foundry with railroad chairs, their locomotive and steamengine works; Talbott's and Rham's extensive foundries, Pae & Sampson's do., Hunter & Co.'s foundry and steel works and Jordan, Winn & Co.'s iron works.—These with others that might be named, constitute a manufacturing power in various departments of iron ware, including all descriptions of railroad work, cannon and ball casting, &c., of which we may be justly proud.

The times are now oppressive, and our manufactories are suffering to some extent; but as soon as the troubles in which we are now involved pass by—whatever be their termination—this city will enter the field with a manufacturing energy and success that will astonish her warmest and most sanguine friends.

The Gas.

We do not desire to complain, but such has been the exceeding inferiority of the gas for several weeks we can hardly keep down our feelings and refrain from saying something. We have kept our silence thus far with the hope it might be caused by a temporary derangement which would be remedied; and as we still have hopes that an improvement may be made, or that the company will again make such gas as they made at first, we will hold our peace a little while longer before we utter any complaint. The printer must have light.

GARABALDI IN RETIREMENT.

The *Gazette di Torino* gives some particulars of Garabaldi's landing at his island home. "Garabaldi," it says, "has arrived at Caprera. He appears extremely happy; in the first place, because he has resigned the management of affairs at Naples into the hands of the King *galantuomo*; secondly, because he is finally free from the numberless petitions with which he has been pestered. He speaks with enthusiasm of his regained freedom, and he has been anxious to extend it even to his three warhorses, which he with his own hands unsaddled and unbridled, and allowed freely to run about the country the moment he set foot upon his own isle. So eager was the Dictator to be free from all cares of state, that he with his own hands loosened the mooring cable which was to waft him away from Naples to Caprera. He expresses, however, the greatest faith in the future of Italy, and in the character of King Victor Emmanuel."

The Georgia Legislature has under consideration a bill to establish an asylum for inebriates.

SECESSION.

If one State may secede, another may; and another and another. Suppose they should all secede but North Carolina, who will be responsible for the national debt?

What I spend I lose;
What I save I leave behind me;
But what I give to the poor
Remains with me forever—*Addison.*

MARRIED.

In Greensboro, on 6th December, Mr. Maben Lamb and Miss Martha F. Hobson, all of Greensboro.

In Greensboro, on the 4th, Mr. Alexander Robbins and Miss Laura Ann Osborne, all of Guilford.

In Raleigh, on the 6th, Mr. O. S. Causey and Miss Nannie L. Robbins, all of Guilford county.

In Raleigh, on the 22nd ult., Mr. James D. Hollister and Miss Mattie E. Harris.

DIED.

In Greensboro, on the 6th December, Col. Marcellus Jordan, in the 56 year of his age.

In Charlotte, on the 4th, L. Granville Jones, eldest son of Dr. L. G. Jones.

In Drew county, Ark., on the 14th ult., of consumption, Eliza C., daughter of John and Nancy Hussey, formerly of North Carolina. This flattering disease played upon her system for several years before her death, though she was not confined to her bed during her affliction. Her parents had hoped for her recovery until six weeks before her death, then they knew her end was nigh. While sitting in her chair, about five minutes after taking some refreshments the messenger Death came. Although at that unexpected moment, it did not find her unprepared. While in college, preparing for usefulness in the world, she did not forget to cultivate her heart, for there she gave it to the Lord. Eliza was a true christian and by her upright walk, has so endeared herself to those by whom she was surrounded, that many will long bless her memory. Only eighteen years were allotted for this lovely twig to mature and then the bud was nipped on earth to blossom perpetually in heaven. Father, mother, your daughter is not dead, but has only fallen asleep in the arms of Jesus, to awake at the resurrection morn to hail you at the gate of Heaven. Eliza was too pure to mingle with the things of earth and the Saviour took her to dwell with him. S.

At a meeting of Greensboro Lodge, No. 76, held in their hall December 7th, A. D. 1860, A. L. 5860, on the occasion of the decease of brother Marcellus Jordan, the undersigned committee, appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the Lodge, reported as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of our Bro. Marcellus Jordan, we have to deplore the loss of one who had long endeared himself to the fraternity and to his neighbors, by the cordial feelings of his heart and by the sterling honesty of all his transactions with his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the widow and children of the deceased, and commend them to the blessing and protection of Him who can alone minister a sure balm to the wounded heart.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and that their publication be requested in the Patriot and Times.

JED. H. LINDSAY,
JOAB HYATT,
LYNDON SWAIM, } *Committee.*

COMMERCIAL.

Greensboro Market.

Reported expressly for The Times, by B. L. Ode.

Dec. 13.

Bacon 12@13c, beef 5@6c, beeswax 25c, butter 15c, coffee 18@20c; candles, tallow 2@2½c, adamantine 25@30c, sperm 40@45c; corn 90c, meal 100c, chickens 10@15c, eggs 8c, feathers 40c, flour $5@6, flaxseed 100c; hides, green 6c, dried 12c; hay 40c, lard 12½@15c, molasses 40c, nails 5½@6½, oats 40@50c, peas, yellow 90c, white $1; pork $8, rags 2½@3, rice 7c, salt $2 25@2 50; sugar, brown 10@12½@, loaf 15c, crushed 15c, clarified 14c; tallow 12½@15c, wheat 1.05 1.10. Fruit—dried apples 3cts. per lb; peaches, unpeeled 5@6cts, peeled 9cts.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reviewed weekly, by Rowland & Bros., Com. Merchants

Dec. 7.—Flour—Family 7.25, Extra 6.75, Superfine $5.25. Wheat—white 1.25@1.30; red 1.10@1.15.—Spirits Turpentine 35@36. Rosin 1.30. Corn—white and mixed 65@, C[illegible] yellow 65. Bacon—shoulders 13, sides 14c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Dec. 10.—Turpentine—Virgin $1.40, yellow dip 1.75, hard 90c ₱ lbs. Spirits Turpentine—Country lots 35, ₱ gal. for New York bbls. Rosin—Pale 80 ₱ bbl.; Tar—1.50 ₱ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Dec. 7.—Sales of cotton to-day 4,000 bales. Middlings 9½@10c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Dec. 7.—Cotton dull sales 9@10½ cents. Flour—Southern 5@5.40. Wheat—Southern Red 1.08. Corn Mixed 58@60cts.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Dec. 7.—Wheat—New crop white 1.25@1.45; red 1.15 Corn—White and yellow 65@70.

PETERSBURG MARKET

Dec. 7.—Wheat—White 1.20@1.30c. Red 1.00, Cotton—mixed 11½. Corn—67@70. Bacon—12c. Flour—sup. 6.25@7.00; extra 7.50@8.00, family 8.50@9.50. Tobacco: The breaks this week have been large for the season, lower grades of leaf and unsound tobacco continue dull, and at very low prices.

RICHMOND MARKET.

Dec. 7.—Tobacco—Lugs, common and good, at $1[illegible]; Leaf, 4[illegible]@10. Wheat—Red 1.35@1.40; white 1.60c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PALUDAL MIASM.—The Chemists have long been laboring to detect this subtle poison, and determine what it is. Dr. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has at length succeeded. He finds it to be an etherial exhalation of vegetable decay, which is evolved only in the presence and by the assistance of water. Its absorption through the lungs into the blood is the sole cause of the billiary derangements which result in the Intermittent Fevers, so afflicting and so prevalent in our climate. An antidote for this insidious venom, is one of the great desiderata in medicine, and the Doctor feels sure that he has found one which not only neutralizes but expels it completely from the system. It is put up in a convenient form, called "AGUE CURE," and furnished cheaper than other remedies for this complaint; which last fact is by no means an unimportant one in these times.—*Democrat, Woodstock, Ill.*

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro. oct. 13-2m

DR. J. BOYEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity.

CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & Co., Proprietors,
78 William street, New York.
Sold in Greensboro by
Jun30 PORTER & GORRELL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Times has an increasing circulation throughout the South and South-west, and is an excellent medium for advertising. A few select advertisements only will be admitted, at ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion. In favor of advertisements will be made. Advertisers not specifying the number of insertions, the advertisement will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Special Notices will be charged 15 cents a line for first insertion, and 7½ cents for each subsequent insertion.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!—Notice to Blacksmiths, Tin and Coppersmiths, &c. The undersigned having bought the right to make, vend, and sell territorial or individual rights to use BONNER'S PATENT (Bellows) TUYERE IRONS—by the use of which plan—hereby gives notice to all parties buying or selling the above Irons in any of the counties below named, that he will *prosecute* any and all such persons, unless so authorized by him, to the fullest extent of the law. My right embraces the following counties: Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Davidson, Forsyth, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Caswell, Alamance, Orange, Wake, Franklin, Granville, Warren, Halifax and Northampton. I expect to keep the above Irons on hand at my store in this place, and may, perhaps, visit and establish agencies in each county for the sale of them. Orders solicited. For terms, &c., address

C. G. YATES, Greensboro, N. C.

I certify that I have sold the right above alluded to to C. G. Yates. J. R. SHELLEY.

Mr. Brown, a practical smith of this place, after having thoroughly tested the patent Tuyere Iron, certifies as follows:

I have Bonnd's patent Tuyere Irons in use in my shop in this place and am satisfied it saves one third of the coal and makes a clean nice heat, and I would not be without them for twice the cost. MICHAEL BROWN.

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE, JAMESTOWN, *Guilford Co., N.C.* The 4th Session will commence January 2nd, 1861, with the same faculty as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition, located in one of the healthiest sections of the State, and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters or wards a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition $15, per Session; Music on Piano or Guitar $20; Grecian Painting $7.50; Embroidery $7.50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair-flowers, Wax-flowers, Feather flowers, Wax-fruit, each, $5; Vocal Music $1; Contingent expenses $1; Board $7.50 per month, including washing and fires. Lights extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. One-half payable in advance. For further information address J. S. RAY, &c.
dec 15-3m

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.—L. SCOTT & Co., N.Y. continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY—Conservative.
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—Whig.
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—Free Church.
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW—Liberal.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Tory.

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of advance sheets from the British publisher gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 per an.
For any two of the four Reviews	5
For any three of the four Reviews	7
For all four of the Reviews	8
For Blackwood's Magazine	3
For Blackwood and one Review	5
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered *free of postage*. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but 24 cents a year for Blackwood, and but 16 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $34 per annum. dec. 1

☞ The Publishers of the Times will send any one of the above periodicals and the Times for $4.00; or all of them and the Times for $10.00.

SEVEN YEARS!—The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which they will receive—

1st. The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits.*"

2nd. One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal.*"

3rd. Four admissions, during the season, to "*The Gallery of Paintings*, 548 Broadway, N. Y."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five hundred beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 35 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving, in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will be closed and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15 are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3.50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, &c.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and, numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cts. per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.
546 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by COLE & ALBRIGHT, Agents for Greensboro and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

$100 PER MONTH!—Any young man can make One Hundred Dollars in one month, with Tools for cutting Stencil Plates for marking clothes, books, &c.; which tools I will furnish for $10 Try it. All money at my risk, if registered. Address, JUSTIN S. CRESSY,
may19-6m Drawer 23, Hillsdale, Michigan.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ENCOURAGING NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

We hear about the streets a great deal of fanfaronade about dissolving the Union, cutting off commercial relations with Northern men, &c., &c., and in nine cases out of ten those that are the most loud-mouthed in their denunciations, are those who are the last to make their practice square with their professions. It is a notorious fact, which few will pretend to deny or question, that the greatest "fire eaters" in the State, whether in the planting or mercantile interest, will purchase, at the North, from the blackest of the black Republicans, any article in their line, if they can obtain it for the thousandth part of a cent cheaper than an equally good article can be bought from the home manufacturer or from a Northern merchant who has ever stood firm in defence of Southern rights. We will state a case in point which will come home to the doors of many merchants and dealers here and elsewhere. There is such an "institution" in the State of New York as "The Oswego Starch Factory," in Oswego. The proprietors of that factory employ a large number of workmen, many of whom, if not for the risk of starving their poor families, by being thrown out of employment, would, no doubt, have voted in the recent election for one or the other of the conservative candidates. The factory, during last summer, was one of the black Republican headquarters in Oswego; and, from an Oswego paper (the *Commercial Times*) we see that the "Oswego Starch Factory" turned out, under the command of Captan Kingsford, ninety men in a recent Wide-Awake procession. How many of the patriotic merchants in this city, and elsewhere in the South, purchase and sell starch from the "Oswego Starch Factory?" —*New Orleans Delta.*"

THE FASTEST MILE IN RUNNING.

At a recent foot race in Manchester, England, between Siah Albison of Basford and W. Lang of Middleborough, the former beat the fastest time on record, for a mile, by three-fourths of a second. Up to this race, the fastest mile had been that of Hospool, who ran in 4 min. 23 sec. Albison having made it in 4 min. 22¼ sec. has driven Old Time back from where he stood fortified against the stride of the fastest runners.

AN "INFERNAL MACHINE."

In a case recently tried in England, it was shown that a package of apothecaries' ware, shipped for India, contained a bottle of sweet spirits of nitre, which boils at a very low temperature, and is so explosive and inflammable that a gallon would be sufficient to destroy several men-of-war. No doubt many ships are lost by the spontaneous combustion of chemicals on board, and perhaps the mysterious fire on board the Connaught occured from such cause.

THE SUPREME COURT

Commenced its Winter Term, in Raleigh on Monday, the 10th day of December. Causes will be called as follows:

December 12, those from the I Circuit
" 17, " " V "
Recess one week,
December 31, those from the II "
January 7, those from the III "
" 14, those from the IV "
" 21, those from VI and VII

AN EDITOR WANTED.

The last number of the Washington Dispatch says:

WANTED, a North Carolinian, a sound Union Whig, and a man fully competent to take charge of the political department of the Dispatch. The loss of our late associate compels us to seek help from every possible source. If our exchanges know of such a man, beg him to correspond with us and we are willing to offer inducements to secure him.

The Dispatch very justly occupies a position in the front rank of our State journals; it is conducted with much energy and is well printed. Address R Granger, Washington, N. C.

AIR VS. STEAM.

Mr. Simmons, an æronaut, who recently ascended from Baltimore, found the evening passenger train of the Northern Central Railroad leaving the city at the same time. He kept vertically over the train for a distance of five or six miles; then, on rising to a greater altitude, he lost sight of it Landing near "Rider's Switch Station," he had nearly completed the packing of his balloon, before the train, which he had outrun, arrived at the same station.

N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. W. J. Young and lady, of this city, have been appointed Assistants in the Department for the Blind. Mr. Young will give instruction in literature; and Mrs. Young will have charge of the instruction in music. These are excellent appointments, and will give general satisfaction. The Superintendent, Mr. Willie J. Palmer, is admirably qualified to occupy his responsible position; and all the teachers are entitled to the confidence of the public. Every Deaf Mute, and every Blind person in the State, who is under twenty-one years of age ought to be sent to this Institution. Facilities for their education are here presented, which go very far toward supplying the want of the senses of hearing, speaking, and seeing. To them is opened the word of God, and the fountain of life and truth is unsealed. Those who are educated at this Institution, are rescued from darkness, placed in communication with humanity and eternity, and qualified to be useful in this life, as well as presented with the means of obtaining the blessing of salvation.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

AN ACCIDENT IN NEWARK.

A singular accident occurred in Newark, N. J. on Saturday night, by which two persons lost their lives. One of the victims, John Murray, a young married man, while cleaning a gun from which he had taken the stock, put the muzzle in his mouth, and holding the barrel so that the nipple was near a burning candle, tried to see if he could agitate the flame by blowing through it, thus testing whether it contained a load. By the unsteadiness of his hands, it is supposed, the nipple came in contact with the flame and the barrel was discharged, blowing the poor fellow's head into a hundred fragments, and, rebounding with tremendous force, struck his mother-in-law, who sat directly opposite him, and penetrated her right breast, just below the collar bone, to the depth of six inches. The light was extinguished by the explosion and the young wife, in hurrying across the room to her wounded mother, fell over the dead body of her husband, which was the first intimation she had that he was at all wounded. The old lady was found upon the floor, with the barrel so firmly imbedded in her breast that it could not be withdrawn until the arrival of a physician. She died in a few hours after.

We cannot speak for other States farther than to express the hope that, if the right spirit could be awakened all around, this question might be adjusted. The South, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, is "entitled to an efficient Fugitive Slave Law." Let such a law be enacted promptly, when Congress meets, and we venture to express the opinion that Personal Liberty laws would be repealed.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Garabaldi has been made Prince of Calafirni by Victor Emanuel, with an income of 3000 livres, and decorated with the order of the Annunciation.

General Lamoreciere has been created a Roman noble, and a medal struck in his honor.

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* Nov. 3—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

DRUGS, &c.—PORTER & GORRELL are now receiving the largest stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., ever offered in this market. One of the firm has just returned from the Northern markets, where he has been for several weeks, selecting with extreme care every article pertaining to the business. We specially invite the attention of physicians to our unusually heavy stock and splendid assortment. We feel confident that we can fill their orders with such an excellent quality of Drugs and on such liberal terms as to give entire satisfaction. may5

HENRICO PILE LOTION—The only known sure remedy for the piles. For sale at the Drug Store. may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, MADISON, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys. Rev. L. H. SHUCK, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $20. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 25th, 1861.

REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 24tf

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Exercises will be resumed on the 10th October, with a full Board of Instruction.

Tuition and Board per session of Twenty Weeks, $26.00
Music on Piano, ... 22.00
All the ornamental Branches at moderate rates. Latin and Greek Languages included in regular course. Tuition and Board payable in advance. Young ladies furnish their own towels. T. R. WALSH,
Sep. 15—2m. *President.*

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.

There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches	$ 7 00
Higher English Branches	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	1 00
French	5 00
Oil Painting	10 00
Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each	5 00
Board, per session	30 00

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to
JACOB MORTON,
may3-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL. High Point, North Carolina.
S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal.*
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, Miss M. J. TUCKER, Mrs. L. A. LANDER, } *Assistants.*

The Spring session, 1861, will begin Feb. 4th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.

RATES—Board $8 per month; Tuition including Latin, French, and Singing, $10.00, $12.50, 15.00; Piano or Guitar, $5.00.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required *in advance*, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy *nothing* on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. june 28tf.

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.

Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton. ☞ For *terms*, address the Principals Sept. 1—3m.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS—MALE AND FEMALE—*Forsyth County, N. C.*
REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS E. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

The next session will open the 11th of January, 1861.—Expenses, per term of twenty-one weeks, from $10 to $15.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. dec 15-0

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—This enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 26, 1860. It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months, including board, washing, incl. tuition, and all incidentals, from $167 to $157. For further particulars address
Rev. D. D. BITTLE, *President*, or
aug. 25-4t Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, *Sec'y of Board.*

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, Patrick County, Va.—The first five months' session of this Institution will close Thursday 27th December, 1860, and the next Session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influence of the fashions and follies of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure those attainments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary English, $12.50; Higher English, $15.00; Modern Languages, each, $7.50; Ancient Languages, each, $7.50; Music, $22.50; Painting in Oil, $20.00; Painting in water colors, $10.00; Grecian and Antique, each, $12.00; Drawing and Embroidery, each, $5.00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $50.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address, REV. W. B. McGILVRAY, A. M., Pres.
aug 4-1y Patrick Springs, Va.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, ...	$50 00 per annum.
Tuition in Prep., ...	$20 00 to $30 00 per annum.
Board, including rooms, fuel, washing, &c., ...	$8 00 to $10 00 per month.

july7-4w B. CRAVEN.

THOUSANDS resort to the seaboard from all portions of the South. The Winters are mild and health-inspiring—none of the rigors of Northern and Mountainous climates. The Spring and Summer are proverbially delightful. The

ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL

Opens the Spring Session on the 16th of January, 1861.—Ample, pleasant accommodation, and *solid intellectual* instruction are given to young ladies. Send your girls and spend your odd times by the Seaboard with them.

L. BRANSON,
ang4-1y Morehead City, N. C.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The fall session of this school will commence on the First Monday in July, 1860, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.
dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

WANTED, by Two Southern young Ladies, who can present the highest testimonials, situations as teachers of the English branches. For their addresses, apply to the TIMES OFFICE.
Oct. 13—tf.

COMMON SCHOOLS, Guilford Co.
FALL DIVIDEND FOR 1860.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	55 68	21	72 00	41	48 96	61	48 96
2	71 04	22	61 44	42	114 24	62	58 56
3	89 28	23	92 16	43	76 80	63	87 60
4	70 08	24	87 36	44	56 64	64	55 68
5	82 56	25	73 92	45	58 56	65	49 92
6	73 92	26	71 04	46	71 04	66	59 52
7	82 56	27	89 28	47	55 68	67	56 64
8	73 92	28	93 12	48	93 12	68	72 96
9	79 68	29	64 32	49	46 08	69	25 04
10	87 36	30	112 32	50	114 00	70	38 40
11	57 60	31	95 04	51	38 40	71	126 72
12	76 80	32	92 16	52	98 96	72	61 44
13	45 12	33	143 68	53	67 20	73	24 72
14	63 36	34	130 56	54	83 52	74	75 84
15	42 24	35	66 24	55	98 88	75	81 60
16	49 92	36	186 24	56	83 52	76	42 24
17	52 80	37	103 68	57	106 56	77	51 84
18	66 24	38	169 92	58	63 36	78	108 48
19	35 52	39	49 92	59	86 40	79	37 44
20	38 40	40	78 72	60	53 76		

Nov. 17-4w NATHAN HIATT, Chairman

Periodicals.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The third volume of this journal commenced with the year 1860. It will be published monthly, at

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.

THE JOURNAL is neatly printed, on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them to "subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district to their respective counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools.—Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance; any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $2 50.

As a medium for ADVERTISING, the *Journal* is not surpassed by any publication in the State. In about one fourth of the counties it is sent to not less than three persons in each school district, not exceeding 3 miles square, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 3000, or more, with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
tf Greensborough, N. C.

THE PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY!
A NORTH CAROLINA PAPER!
THE TIMES:
A large Eight-Page Weekly, published in Greensboro, N.C.
$2.00 a year; $1.00 for six months.

THE TIMES contains weekly forty columns of choice matter, specially adapted to the family circle. It is neither sectarian nor political, but by being courteous to all sects and parties, it is the constant aim of the publishers to present in its columns whatever may elevate the people and enrich the State. The publishers would earnestly appeal to the families of North Carolina to give THE TIMES a trial: try it for six months, to see if it be not as well to patronise home papers, as those from abroad: to build up home interests and a State pride, as to scatter our substance and our energies among strangers. Give The Times a trial and then let it stand upon its merits.

What is said of The Times.

"The Times I regard as the very first of our Southern literary weeklies."—Rev. Charles F. Deems.

"I know of no weekly published anywhere, that is so deserving of Southern patronage, as The Times."—Rev. J. E. Edwards.

"There is no pandering to a vitiated taste—every article is of a moral tendency, and calculated both to amuse and instruct."—Wilmington Herald.

"One of the handsomest weekly papers published in the Union."—Spirit of the Age.

"Let the people of North Carolina encourage their own newspapers."—Raleigh Standard.

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro, N. C.

☞ Specimen numbers sent free on application.

LETTER FROM REV. C. F. DEEMS, D. D.

My Dear Sirs:—I have had the pleasure of reading THE TIMES from its first issue. The late improvements, the amount of talent enlisted, the outlay, the enterprise you have exhibited, should all stir our people to give you a large patronage. THE TIMES I regard as the very first of our Southern literary weeklies, and I am sure that if all we say about 'Southern independence' be not mere talk, your paper will secure a large circulation. If any 'good word' I can utter will serve you, I am sure it will be cheerfully spoken. Very respectfully and sincerely yours, CHARLES F. DEEMS.

LETTER FROM REV. J. E. EDWARDS.

Messrs Editors:—I have for the last two or three years been a regular reader of the Greensboro Times, and it affords me unfeigned pleasure to witness its steady progress in all those elements of a weekly literary and miscellaneous journal that adapt it so admirably to the social condition, civil institutions, and literary tastes of our Southern population. I know of no weekly paper, published anywhere, that is so deserving of Southern patronage, as the Times. It is edited with caution and taste: it has a list of contributors to its columns of which any paper might be proud: its miscellaneous selections are free from coarseness, and immoral sentiment: its anecdotes, wit and humor, are piquant, racy and refreshing; in a word it is a safe, edifying, and highly interesting *family journal*, in which may be found something for parents and children, young men and maidens, and "all sorts and conditions of men." I take great pleasure in commending it to *Southern patronage* as one of the best *family papers* that has fallen under my eye. JOHN E. EDWARDS.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, is one of the cheapest publications in the country. Two volumes a year are published, each volume containing at least 480 pages, in neat style, with fine cover and advertising sheet. The two volumes will be furnished for only $5 for the year 1860. Clubs remitting us $15 in one letter, will be entitled to six copies.

THE MESSENGER will, as heretofore, present its readers with reviews, historical and biographical sketches, novels, tales, travels, essays, poems, critiques, and papers on the army, navy, and other national subjects. The editorial and critical department will continue under the charge of Jno. R. Thompson, Esq. The business department is conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications of a business nature must be addressed.

MACFARLANE, FERGUSSON & CO.,
jan7-tf or, Bank and 12th Sts., Richmond, Va.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

FALL TRADE.....1860.

HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in *BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER*, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe Establishment. Sep. 15.

2000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices.—Nos. 38 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, *NORFOLK, VA.*
Sep. 15. HERMAN & CO.

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main street, and No. 51 Bank street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in *DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS*, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Sugars, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c. Our stock will always be large and select, and buying from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time, we can give assurance of the excellence of our Goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.
Sept. 1.—1y.

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less written and forwarded, pre-paid for $1 50 per pack; cards of more than two lines $2 00 per pack, pre-paid to the address of those ordering. tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Hines, Rowan. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-ly

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, NORFOLK, VA., offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment in the South, of *Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs*, patent medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices, for cash. Sept. 1—1y

W. T. WALKE,.....F. A. WALKE, M. D.....W. B. GOODWIN.
WALKE & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and Druggists' Fancy Goods, *NORFOLK, VA.* Sept. 1—1y.

J. F. JOLLEE, at Winbourne & Witty's old stand, is now receiving and opening his stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES, &c.,
which he will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. A call is solicited from both ladies and gentlemen before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
apr21-tf J. F. JOLLEE.

A YOUNG LADY, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of an Amanuensis, would like to get a situation in this particular department.
Address LOTTIE BASCOMB,
Nov. 3—tf. Pittsfield, Mass.

Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON.....J. GRAYDON.....S. H. SEELEY.....W. A. SCOTT.

A. PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., importers and jobbers of Dry Goods, 46 Park Place, and 41 Barclay st., New York. 2-1y

C. POLVOGT, Upholster and Paper Hanger, Corner FRONT and PRINCESS Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Keeps constantly on hand
MATTRESSES, LOUNGES,
CUSHIONS, FEATHERS,
CURLED HAIR, MOSS, and
ALL UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.
Also, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Screens and Decorations of every description.
PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to fitting up Rail Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21—8m.

FINLEY JOHNSON, being well known as a Writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write orations, addresses, essays, presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the press, write acrostics, lines for albums, obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Post-office address, Baltimore, M. D. 107-tf

GEO. H. KELLY, BOOKSELLER, No. 27 Market street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand every variety of school books, miscellaneous books, blank books, drawing books, music books, foolscap and letter papers, ladies' note and billet paper, artist materials of all kinds, letter presses, letter copying books, inks, pencils, envelopes, law books, doctor books, drawing papers, lith graphs for Grecian and oil paintings, Wm. Knabe & Co.'s celebrated piano fortes, Grover & Baker sewing machines, and Comner sewing machines. All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and forwarded by mail, railroad, or otherwise. july30-1y.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage-bedsteads, chairs, coffins. FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand. ☞ Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 127-1y

JAMES M. EDNEY, GENERAL Purchasing and Commission Merchant, and dealer in pianos, melodeons, pumps, safes, sewing machines, &c., No. 147 Chambers street, New York. Commission for buying and forwarding, two and a half per cent. Also, sole proprietor of the American Pump, raising water in all depths under 150 feet, by hand. Also, publisher of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of N. Carolina," "Southern Bishops," "Hickory Nut Falls," &c. *References*: McPheeters & Gliddon, John R. Odom, Va.; Hon. John Baxter, Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown & McMillan, Washington; W. & D. Richardson, Galveston, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D.D., St. Louis; Rev. G. C. Gillespie, New Orleans; J. W. Story, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. D. L. Swain, Charles F. Deems, D.D., North Carolina; Myatt & Toler, Ala. tf

OTTO HUBER, JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER, West-market street, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand a splendid stock of fine and fashionable jewelry of every description, among which may be found several magnificent sets of coral jewelry. He has also a stock of fine gold and silver watches. All repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. All persons wishing to purchase jewelry will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can sell as good bargains as can be bought in this market. aug1-tf

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 15 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, North Carolina, will return in a few days from New York, with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov. 3—tf.

WILLIAM C. DONNEL, PHOTOGRAPHIST, Garrett's new building, is taking pictures at fifty cents and upwards. Having just received a large and well assorted variety of cases, he respectfully invites the public generally to call and examine specimens and give him a trial, and if he does not please, he makes no charge. 38-1y

Dry Goods, &c.

1860.....NEW STORE.....1860

GRAND DISPLAY of Fall and Winter GOODS. *DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO.*, are now receiving, and will continue to receive during the present season, the most complete assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, JEWELRY, GROCERIES, &c., ever brought to this market. Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of goods from the very first cities for the purchase of goods from the very first cities in the North, they are thus enabled to *defy competition* in any Goods in their line. In

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, and
SHOES

they call special attention, and in the GROCERY LINE they will not be undersold. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the NEW STORE.

DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & WOLFF.
East Market Street, Greensboro.

BREAKFAST and SUPPER HOUSE. BAKER'S HOTEL, *Goldsboro, N. C.*—Right-Hand side going South—Left-Hand side going North. *MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.* Baggage taken to and from the Rail Road free of Charge. Attached is one of the best Barber Shops. Liquors not to be excelled. J. J. BAKER, *Proprietor.*
J. H. BAKER, *Supt.* [aug. 18—tf.]

250 ACRES LAND FOR SALE, on Troublesome Creek, Guilford Co. I wish to sell privately my very valuable Tract of LAND, lying on the waters of Troublesome Creek, in the northern part of the county of Guilford. The land is in a high state of cultivation; 100 Acres heavy, weed-land; 25 Acres bottom land. There are two very good dwelling houses, with necessary out-houses &c., upon the premises, so that the land, if preferred, might be divided into two tracts. The land is located one mile north of Flat Rock and joins the tracts of Elliott H. Oakes, Barny Troxley, James Adams and Isaac Oakes. My address is Summerfield.
Oct. 13—10w. ALLEN OLIVER.

WEST GREEN NURSERIES AND GARDENS, near Greensboro,—Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to visit the above establishment, will find hacks, carriages, &c., at Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and other days if necessary. For tickets apply to PORTER & GORRELL at the Drug Store.
may2-om WESTBROOK & MENDENHALL.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH! The old and long established House of
S. ARCHER & CO.,
is now receiving the most complete and largest stock of fashionably made clothing to found this side of Mason & Dixon's line. Overcoats, frock, Dress, Business, at astonishing low prices. A superb choice of Pants and Vests, Ties, Shoes, Boots, Hats and Caps, Shirts, Watches and Jewelry, Knives, Perfumeries, Walking Canes, and thousands of articles too numerous to mention.

Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of Goods from the very first Importing and Manufacturing Houses in the North, we are enabled to sell Goods cheaper than anybody else in our line of business. We wish therefore to call the attention of our friends and customers that in case they wish to save in money, they can do so by calling on us, before purchasing elsewhere. S. ARCHER & CO.

All orders left at our Store promptly attended to. S. Archer is located in Baltimore. S. A. & Co.
Nov. 3—1y.

JOB WORK—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years sustains us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE.

We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and

ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
October, 1860. Greensboro, N. C.

ROCK ISLAND JEANS, A LARGE Assortment for SALE, at
Sept. 8. DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO'S.

Children's Department.

EDITED BY WILLIAM E. HUNTER.
"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND."

THE HOURS.

The hours are viewless angels
That still go gliding by,
And bear each minute's record up
To Him who sits on high.

And we who walk among them
As one by one departs,
See not that they are hovering
For ever round our hearts.

Like summer bees that hover
Around the idle flowers,
They gather every act and thought,
Those viewless angel hours.

The poison or the nectar
The heart's deep flowers cup—yield,
A sample still they gather swift,
And leave us in the field.

And some flit by on pinions
Of joyous gold and blue,
And some flag on with drooping wings
Of sorrow's darker hue.

But still they steal the record,
And bear it far away;
Their mission flight by day or night
No magic power can stay.

And as we spend each minute
That God to us hath given,
The deeds are known before his throne,
The tale is told in heaven.

These bee-like hours we see not,
Nor hear their noiseless wings;
We only feel too oft when flown,
That they have left their stings.

So teach me, heavenly Father,
To meet each flying hour;
That as they go they may not show
My heart a poison flower.

So when death brings its shadows,
The hours that linger last,
Shall bear my hopes on angel wings
Unfettered by the past.

A GOOD TEMPER.

In our intercourse with the world, both public and private, nothing is more essential to our quiet and happiness than the possession of a good temper. There is little gained and much lost in losing one's temper. Anger unbalances us and makes us the sport and prey of the irritable. We say and do things under the influence of anger, which we afterwards bitterly regret. Anger lessons our power and lowers our dignity. When the sacred writer says, "He that governeth himself is fit to sit with the King," he means the government of the temper. The power to quell our rising tempest of passion, to say to the provoked spirit "peace, be still!" this is a mighty and noble power. This brings man sovereignly to the judgment seat of his highest reason and conscience. Solomon says "a soft answer turneth away wrath—"anger consumeth the heart of man"—"a contentious woman destroys the peace of a household." A Christian temper—peaceful, charitable, kindly considerate and forgiving, what else can give so great a charm to character, or shed such lustre on the soul? The atmosphere of such a temper is fruitful of blessedness. There, all is sunshine and blossoms of spirit. There, are no social frosts, nor clouds, nor storms. Childhood is softened by its example, and old age, under its influence, reveals the freshness and mellowness of youth. Would that the angels could visit every home of man, and sweeten the conscious tempers that make so much daily life a wearying, withering curse.

People who are habitually untidy destroy their property much more than those who are careful and clean and who clear away things after they have been used.—Many make the excuse that they have not *time* to be tidy. Alas! alas! if they could but see the extreme folly of such an excuse! If they could but know how much valuable time they lose by their careless ways they would certainly try to alter them.

There are many who are very careless in their general habits, but who are not exactly fond of dirt, and these have every now and then a grand scrubbing and sitting to rights. Of course it is better to do thus than not to do it at all; but quiet, constant neatness is far—very far—better.

Useful Information.

An immense store of rich knowledge is afloat in the world, scattered in paragraphs and odd corners of nearly every monthly, weekly and daily periodical; and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information invaluable to the man of science, the professional artist, the mechanic, and the farmer.

Works for December.

As winter sets in, the farmer looks rather for rest than hard work, and our hints are more of the things which remain incomplete, that he may wind up the year in comfort and enjoy his Christmas festivities without hindrance from unpleasant reflections of work undone, and those dependent on him uncared for.

THE CORN CROP.

The season has proved unfavorable for curing and housing the Corn crop, and much of it is still in the field. Let no effort be spared to secure it as early as possible, and to get all under lock and key before Christmas. The shucks should be properly taken care of, and a portion of them reserved as spring provender for working oxen.

SEED CORN.

Bear in mind that some three or four years ago, throughout the country there was great loss from defective seed corn.—The vitality of the seed was destroyed, so it was thought, by hard freezing before the corn was thoroughly dried. It would be prudent in cases where there is any danger of this, to select your seed corn at once and place it where it will be certain to cure thoroughly without freezing.

STOCK.

We cannot press too urgently the proper care of Stock of every kind *now*. We are very apt to commit a great oversight on this point and take too little care to preserve the good condition which the fall season puts them in. Rely upon it that a little extra care now will save you double in spring. Every animal, in the first place, should have complete protection in stormy and very cold weather, and comfortable bedding to lie on. Sheds open to the South are sufficient for store cattle and sheep, but milch cows, fattening cattle, and all working stock, should have each its separate stall or box, where it can eat and rest without interruption. Remember that warmth and comfort is a substitue for food, and that humane treatment is wise economy.

HOGS.

The fattening Hog pens will of course have due attention. Bear in mind the above suggestion and keep them comfortable in all respects and quiet. Let your store hogs share in some measure the abundance of the fattening pen and they will pay you well. Especially should breeding sows be kept in very good condition, if you would have good strong pigs in the spring. A mixture of equal parts of salt and ashes is an excellent condiment for fatteniug hogs, and should be kept dry in a box where they can occasionally help themselves.—Supplies of charcoal or rotten wood will be eaten heartily and are wholesome additions to their food.

YOUNG CATTLE AND COLTS.

These should always be kept apart from other stock and well supplied with food fit for them. Calves, we have found winter well with sheep,

TOOLS AND IMPLIMENTS.

These of every sort should be gathered into their places under shelter and thoroughly inspected and repaired in bad weather.

FIRE WOOD.

Get together in season a good supply of fire wood, and let not your pleasant winter evening want the comfort of a good blazing hearth. Never fail to have it well seasoned, and be sure you cut this winter what you will want next.

GATES AND FENCES.

Material will now be got in readiness, as you have opportunity for making gates and fences and repairing old ones.

MANURES.

Give the utmost attention to making and taking proper care of your domestic manures.—*American Farmer.*

RATS.

Noticing a communication in your paper for September, entitled "To keep rats from grain stacks," I will say, some four or five years since, my cellar became musty, to overcome which my wife sprinkled a solution copperas (pretty strong) over the bottom. Since that time we have seen no sign of rats about the house, notwithstanding there has been plenty of them about the barn and other buildings on the premises.—*Ex.*

Never insult misery, deride infirmity, nor despise deformity.

Salad for the Solitary.

Wit is brush-wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greate flame, the other yields the durablest Heat; and both meeting make he best Fire. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

PUZZLE—By Marcus.

A	make	U	M	H
W	thag	Tofo	and	is
Is	lad	O	es	moth
Es	fat	lis	pi	E
On	herb	H	Seth	R.

Answer to last Rebus—Bees are useful; seizing one of the best of sweets, they take it to a place of easy access.

Some years ago, a clever countryman, returned from abroad, thus mourned his ignorance of the French language, that universal tongue:

Never go to France,
Unless you know the lingo,
If you do, like me
You'll repent, by Jingo!
Staring like a fool
And silent as a mummy,
There I stood alone!
A nation with a dummy!

"Chaises" stand for chairs.
They christen letters "Billies;"
They call their mother "mares,"
And all their daughters "fillies!"
Strange it was to hear:
I'll tell you what's a good'un;
They call their leather "queer,"
And all their shoes are "wooden."

Signs I had to make
For every little notion;
Limbs all going, like
A telegraph in motion:
For wine I reel'd about,
To show my meaning fully,
And made a pair of horns,
To ask for "beef and bully."

If I wanted bread,
My jaws I set a going;
And asked for new laid eggs.
By clapping hands, and crowing!
If I wished a ride,
I'll tell you how I got it;
On my stick, astride,
I made believe to trot it!

"Mass Tom, Mass Tom! Oh Mass Tom, howse I gwine to git down dis ladder?"—"Come down the same way you went up, you blockhead!" replied the master, running up to see what was the matter. "De same way as I come up, Mass Tom?"—"Yes, confound you? and don't bother me any more." "Well if I must, I must!" And down came the little darkey head foremost.

After a certain military company had dined, and their commander thought a longer circulation of the glass might tend to prevent the regularity of their return, he exclaimed, jocosely,

"Attention! charge bayonts!" to which, one of the company gravely replied, "as we are in the rear rank, if you please, we will remain at port."

The entrance to a woman's heart is through her eye or ear. But Napoleon said, the way to a man's heart was down his throat. Good house-wives understand this and accordingly are more attentive to the quality of their husband's dinners than to the order of the flowers which adoarn the table.

"Why don't you wash the bottom of your feet, Johnny?" asked a grandmother of a boy when he was performing the operation before retiring for the night.

"Why, granny doesn't think I'se going to stand up in bed, does ye?" replied Johnny.

A cavalier the other day tried to put down his opponent with this question:—"If Noah did send out a dove that never returned, where did it go to?" "Why," retorted his antagonist, I suppose somebody shot it."

A little four year old the other day nonplussed his mother by making the following inquiry. "Mother, if a man is a Mister, ain't a woman a Mistery?"

"Your pen wants mending," as the Sheperd said to the stray sheep. "My heart is thine," as the cabage said to the cook maid. "You don't pass here," as the counter said to the bad shilling.

A gentleman who has been obliged to visit the dentist lately, wishes to know if the carious and precarious teeth which he has inherited from his father's family might be called his paternal aohers.

To cure hams, first ascertain what is the matter with them. Then apply the proper remedies; and if you do not succeed in curing them, it isn't your fault.

"I think, wife, that you have a great many ways of calling me a fool." "I think, husband, that you have a great many ways of being one."

Richmond.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.....ALEXIUS GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES, (Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6mp.

CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN, & CO., No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND*, Virginia, Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. aug. 25—6m.

1860....FALL TRADE....DIRECT IMPORTATION...1860.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO., No. 106 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND "ANCHOR" BOLTING CLOTHS, have received, per ship "Susan Hinks," direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make, to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for "Fairbank's" very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention. Sept. 1—1y.

DIME HOTEL, and RESTAURANT, Kept on the *EUROPEAN PLAN*, 84 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Lodging Rooms by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Sept. 1—6m. W. H. HAYWARD.

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860

FISHER & SHEPHERD, (late Fisher & Winston,) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 125 MAIN STREET, *Richmond, Va.*, offer to country merchants, druggists, and physicians throughout the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, a large, varied, and well selected stock of pure and reliable Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, French and American Window Glass, Physicians' Outfits, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, Imported Cigars of the best quality, choice brands of Chewing Tobacco, &c.

They are Agents for many of the most noted and valuable Mineral Waters, which are always on hand—all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this or any other market.

They earnestly and confidently invite a call from purchasers, assuring them that every article shall be of the best quality.

Particular attention given to every department of the business. All orders attended to promptly and with care. [aug. 18—3m.]

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Bookseller, STATIONER and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES, Agent of the Book and Tract Depository of the Virginia Conference, No. 161 Main street, (one door below Messrs Kent, Paine & Co.,) *RICHMOND, VA.*, keeps on hand one of the largest and most complete assortment of Books, in his line, in the South—and at publisher's Rates. Special attention to orders. Sept. 1—6m.

J. B. FERGUSON, JR.....WM. G. FERGUSON.....J. M. NOWLIN.

J. B. FERGUSON, BROTHER & Co., IMPORTERS and JOBBERS of *DRY GOODS*, No. 9, Pearl St., *RICHMOND, Va.*, beg leave to call the attention of the trade to their Fall Stock, *Imported Direct* from the European Markets. To prompt six months buyers they are prepared to offer great inducements. Sept. 1—3m.

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860.

JAMES WOODHOUSE & CO., Booksellers, Stationers, and Dealers in PIANO FORTES, GUITARS, VIOLINS, MUSIC, &c., 139 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, beg leave to call the attention of the public to their stock of goods, which, already, one of the largest in the state, in their line of business, they are now increasing by fresh supplies, which will make it complete in every department, and well worthy the attention of buyers. They especially invite an examination from the country merchants, confidently believing that they are able to supply their wants to their entire satisfaction.—They can furnish from their BOOK-BINDERY and Manufactory every description of BLANK and MEMORANDUM BOOK, and at low prices. Their Ware-Rooms are constantly supplied with a large assortment of PIANO FORTES, of the very best manufacture, which they are willing to sell on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited and will be promptly and faithfully attended to. JAMES WOODHOUSE & CO.

P. S.—They have recently published a new work, by an able and distinguished citizen of Virginia—"THE LOST PRINCIPLE"—addressed especially to the young men of the South, but which has been favorably received by the reading public everywhere. Nov. 10—tf.

"Amidst the sensation novels and frothy literature of the nineteenth century, it is refreshing to see issuing from the press, on either side of the Atlantic, a work full of bold and original thought, but especially so when such a work comes from a Virginian, and is in Virginia first published to the world. Such is the "Lost Principle, by Barbarossa."—*Richmond Examiner.*

ESTABLISHED.....IN 1838.

KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *SUPERIOR CLOTHING, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS*, No. 102 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Virginia, keep constantly on hand the Largest Stock and Latest Styles to be found in the State. Having unequalled facilities, they are prepared to offer the greatest inducements. Every Article Warranted. Sept. 1—3m.

PHILIP RAHM, EAGLE MACHINE WORKS, Cary, between 14th and 15th Streets, *Richmond, Va.*, Manufacturer of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any required power, with either Locomotive, Flue or cylinder Boilers; Sugar Mills, Circular Saw Mills, Irons for Vertical Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Draining Machines, Shingle, Lathe and Planing Machines, Tobacco Factory Fixtures of every description, and all kinds of castings in iron and brass. The subscriber was awarded by the Virginia Mechanics Institute the First Class Diploma, on the 13th November 1854, for a Steam Engine and Circular Saw Mill, and by the Virginia State Agricultural Society, premium for Saw Mill in 1856, and for the best Steam Engine applicable to agricultural purposes, the premium of fifty dollars in 1857; also, by the U. S. Agricultural Society held in Richmond, Va., October 1858, the Grand Gold Medal of Honor, for the best Portable Steam Engine for farm use. He refers, by permission, to Governor Henry A. Wise, Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale, Dunlop, Moncure & Co., Haxall, Grenshaw & Co., and S. McGruder's Sons. Sept. 1.—4m. PHILIP RAHM.

RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively in, and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at their Ware-Rooms, No. 95 Main street, *RICHMOND, Va.*, all kinds of *CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS*, Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, &c. They will have made to order Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Curtains and Shades. We have received our Imported Goods for the Fall trade, and are now prepared to offer buyers a splendid Stock to select from, of goods in our line—the assortment, embracing goods from the lowest to the highest prices, that will be sold at moderate profits. In our Curtain department will be found the latest styles of material with all the trimmings, fixtures, &c., of the best kind. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock. Sept. 8.—6mp.

R. L. DICKINSON, (successor to Binford, Dickinson & Weisiger,) manufacturers of all kinds of Silk and Fur Hats, and wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Furs, No. 78 Main st., Richmond, Va. mrh31-1y

THOS. M. SMITH....EDW'D H. RHODES....G. W. WILSON....W. S. HURT.

SMITH, RHODES & CO., Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, Anchor Bolting Cloth, &c., No. 22, Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6m.

CHAS. STEBBINS,.....B. K. PULLEN.....J. GARLAND NELSON.

STEBBINS, PULLEN & CO., Importers and Dealers in *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS*, Silver Plated Goods, Castors, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, &c. Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c. House Furnishing Goods, Mirrors, Waiters, Table Cutlery, &c.—Wholesale and Retail. No. 101 Broad Street, Corner above Washington Monument, *RICHMOND, VA.* Sept. 1.—3m.

SOUTHERN HAT MANufactory, established 1836. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina to this extensive Stock of *his own* and *Foreign Manufactured* Hats—Purchasers will find it to their interest to call at his house previous to going further North—as he is leaving nothing undone, sparing no expense or pains to keep the *Southern Trade at the South.* Goods sold in this House will be warranted to compare favorably in quality and prices with goods coming from any other market. There will be found all the qualities of Wool and Fur Hats, from the lowest price Negro hat to the finest quality for Gentlemen—also boys' and children's hats and caps of all grades and styles. Ladies' Riding Hats and Ladies' Furs of all the various qualities. Purchasers will do well to call and examine. JOHN DOOLEY, Sept. 1.—3m. *Richmond, Va.*

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860

TO THE MERCHANTS OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and TENNESSEE. We ask your examination of our large and varied stock of Dry Goods, feeling assured we can offer to you greater inducements to purchase from us than heretofore. Our *Foreign Goods* all from the European Markets, and most of our importations will come directly to this port.

We have a large assortment of *VIRGINIA* and *Southern made WOOLENS* and *COTTONS*. Also a full assortment of Northern made Fabrics suited to the Southern Trade, all of which we will sell at small advance on cost to the prompt trade. ELLETT & DREWEY.
mrh31-6m—3m. No. 17 Pearl st., Richmond, Va.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, Published by A. MORRIS, *RICHMOND, VA.* Robinson's Practice, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4. The Practice in Courts of Justice in England and the United States, by Conway Robinson.

Vol. 1. As to the place and time of a transaction or proceeding; treating chiefly of the conflict of laws and the statute of limitation.

Vol. 2. Treating of the subject matter of personal action in other words of the right of action.

Vol. 3. Treating of personal actions with respect to the parties who may sue and be sued; the form of action and the frame of the pleadings.

Vol. 4. As to the pleading in personal actions; treating particularly of declarations and giving forms thereof.

HON JUDGE LOMAX'S WORKS: Lomax's Executors and Administrators, 2 vols 8mo 13.00. Lomax's digest, 2 vols. 8mo, 15.00.

MR. LAND'S: History of a Suit in Equity, 4.00. Snuff, American Form Book, 2.50. Call's Virginia Reports, 6 vol. 30.00. Henning & Munford's Report. Complete 1 vol. 30.00. Washington's Report, 1 vol.

IN PRESS: A new edition of the Digest of the Va. Reports. By A. H. Sands, Esq., from Jefferson to 11th Gratan. Tate's Digest has been entirely re-written, and greatly improved, rendering it a perfect and complete index to all the Virginia Reports to the present time. Sep. 22.—2m.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., *RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and sole Agents for Companies." Kerseys, Jeans and Cassimeres. We offer to the Trade, a large stock of the best Foreign Fabrics, selected by our resident Agent in Europe, and Imported direct to this market; and also a complete and full assortment of American Goods, both purchased by, and consigned to us, at such rates, as to offer as great inducements to purchasers, as can possibly be presented in any other market. Sept. 1.—4m.

Petersburg.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.
TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*
Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.—At No. 17 Sycamore Street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* I wish to make known to COUNTRY MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, that I have received my *Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.*, which is very large and varied and embraces all the new and desirable styles and qualities, from the cheapest Negro Hats and Caps, to the finest dress Hats for gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying, that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. *Country Merchants* are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices and terms shall be satisfactory. [mh. 24-1y] JAMES E. WOLFF

STRANGERS Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. Young, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase any thing, the proprietor or clerks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An unlimited invitation is extended to all. J. T. YOUNG.

N. B.—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front. aug. 25—6m.

1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY. The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of Confectioneries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches, Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nutmegs, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches, Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards, Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys, Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c., &c. Also, a large variety of Nonons, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York.

☞ Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed. A. BUTTS, Jr.
(Successor to S. H. Marks.)
mrch24-1y No. 82 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S.....J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.
☞ Opposite Britain's Hotel.
July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.